Newport Mercury.

VOLUME CLIX.—NO. 29 NEWPORT, R. I. JANUARY 6, 1917. WHOLE NUMBER 8,844

The Mercury.

—PUBLISHED BY—

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO

JOHN P. SANBORN, } Editors.
A. H. SANBORN, }

Mercury Building,

182 THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and fifty-ninth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

TERMS: $2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city.

Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publishers.

Local Matters.

The Mercury Almanac.

(Newport Daily News)

The Newport Mercury Almanac for 1917 contains the usual matter found in such issues, and in addition a considerable amount of information regarding local affairs. A full list is given of members of the new state legislature and of the Representative Council and city officials, a summary of important happenings of the year 1916, a list of fire alarm boxes and tide tables for Narragansett Bay. There are also reproductions from the photographs of "Castlewood," the residence of Mr. John H. Hanan, the Vernon House, the entrance to Mrs. Worthen James's residence at Cherry Neck, the burial place of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry in the Island Cemetery, the Government Landing piers, "Fairholm," the residence of Mr. John R. Drexel; the Audrain Block, Bellevue avenue; the James Gordon Bennett house, "Stone Villa;" "Miramar," the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice; "Bythesea," the residence of Mr. August Belmont; "Seafield," the residence of Mr. George Henry Warren; a view on the grounds of "The Elms," Mr. E. J. Berwind's estate; the terrace at St. George's School, and views of German war submarine U-53 in Newport harbor.

(Newport Herald)

The Newport Mercury Almanac for 1917 was issued yesterday and received a royal welcome in many homes and places of business. This year it seems more attractive than ever with its numerous pictures of the largest of the Newport villas and other points of special interest such as the burial place of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry in the Island Cemetery. The visit here of the German submarine U-53 is duly chronicled with the presentation of a picture of the vessel in the bay. Another interesting feature of the Almanac is a chronological list of important happenings in the year 1916. There is much other valuable information in the almanac and a fine lot of advertisements. No more useful almanac can be found than that published by the Newport Mercury.

Coal Barge Lost.

The marine graveyard off Point Judith received another coal barge this week, but the crew of one man was taken off in safety after a very narrow escape. The tug J. O. Riordan with two coal laden barges left New London for Boston Wednesday morning, but off Point Judith the second barge foundered and was lost in a heavy sea. The tug with the remaining barge put into this port Thursday morning and reported the loss of the barge which contained 875 tons of soft coal.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, for several years president of the Naval War College here and commandant of the Narragansett Bay Naval District, will leave here in about ten days to proceed to the Asiatic Station where he will command the fleet with the rank of Admiral. His position at the War College will be filled by Captain William S. Sims, and it is possible that Captain Sims may also command the Naval Station. On the other hand there is a possibility that the two offices will be divided and another officer sent here to command the Station.

Secretary Daniels has ordered increases of pay for the civilian employes of navy yards and stations, which will affect many men at the Torpedo Station here. The increases are not to take effect until January 9, and this fact is expected to cause considerable dissatisfaction.

Some ice has been gathered by the smaller companies but the thaw of the middle of the week interrupted the hopes of the larger ones.

A number of rentals have already been made in the cottage section for next summer's business.

Mr. Charles E. Morrison has gone to the Provinces for his annual vacation.

BURDICK INDUCTED MAYOR.

Representative Council Completes Business in Record Time—No Changes in City Offices.

The new city government was inaugurated with the usual ceremonies on Monday, when Mayor Clark Burdick took the oath of office as chief executive for the year. For the first time since the present charter was adopted, the representative council cleaned up its business in two sessions instead of three, completing the election of city officers at the afternoon session as well as the transaction of routine business. In spite of the fact that there were many contests for office and strenuous efforts were made to elect some new men, no present officer was displaced that wished a re-election.

There was a large gathering in the council chamber at noon to witness the inaugural ceremonies. Flags and potted plants were used to brighten the interior of the building, and an honorary guard of police was on hand. City Clerk Fullerton called the council to order and administered the oath of office to the new members, after which Thomas B. Congdon was unanimously re-elected chairman and took the oath. Francis N. Fullerton was unanimously re-elected city clerk and was sworn in by the chairman.

Mayor Boyle, Mayor-elect Burdick and the new board of aldermen entered the council chamber and Mayor Boyle administered the oath to his successor, who in turn swore in the aldermen-elect. Rev. Dr. Emery H. Porter, chaplain of the day, offered prayer, after which Mayor Burdick delivered his inaugural address. The council then took a recess until 2.00 o clock, and the board of aldermen met for organization. Alderman John J. Kirby was elected President of the board, Alderman Hughes also being a candidate.

At the afternoon session of the representative council there were sixteen absentees, more than is usual at the meeting at which city officers are elected. Previous to the election a great deal of routine business was disposed of and salary matters provoked considerable discussion.

The first ward vacancy was filled by the election of Moulton W. Friend. The same rules of order were adopted as last year. Then came the salary matter. A request from the railroad gatekeepers for an increase was the first phase, and an effort was made to introduce a resolution providing for an expert survey of municipal affairs, all salaries to remain as at present pending a report. Objection was raised to the introduction of this new business. The salary resolution was passed, and although several specific attempts were made to increase certain salaries, all the attempts failed and the amounts remained the same as last year.

Mr. Levy presented an ordinance providing for an increase of 10 per cent. in the pay of the members of the police department and after a long discussion it was adopted. This was followed by an increase of ten per cent. for the men of the fire department and a larger increase for the mechanician, arguments being made against all increases but without avail. The ordinance fixing the pay of the men in the highway department at $2.25 a day was repealed and another passed making it $2.50.

There was considerable talk about several amendments to the one-way street ordinance, and it was finally referred to a committee to report. The draft of a plumbing ordinance was submitted and partially read, but it was laid on the table pending further investigation. A proposed ordinance fixing an arbitrary tax rate of $1.60 was laid on the table.

An appropriation of $2075 was made for fireproof installation of the alarm system at headquarters after a letter from the fire underwriters had been read and Chief Kirwin had explained the necessity.

The council then got down to business and passed a large number of routine resolutions providing for running the city as usual, without much comment. A large number of annual reports and many petitions for improvements were referred to the committee of 25 without reading. A long resolution dealing with the condition of the gas in Newport was adopted and ordered communicated direct to the Public Utilities Commission. A resolution was passed creating a commission of the Mayor, Aldermen and five councilmen to look into the possibilities of a water street.

The election of city officers began at five o'clock and was completed in about an hour. There were fewer contests than usual and in no case was a single city officer displaced. Many of the present incumbents were re-elected without opposition. The first fight came over street commissioner, John F. Sullivan winning over Alexander J. Fludder. Other contests were for judge of probate, inspector of buildings, assessor of taxes, inspector of plumbing, and inspector of kerosene, but none of them were at all close. Dr. William A. Sherman was elected to the board of health to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Ramsay.

The following city officers were elected:

City Clerk—F. N. Fullerton.
City Treasurer—John M. Taylor.
City Solicitor—Jeremiah A. Sullivan.
Street Commissioner—John F. Sullivan.
J[illegible] —Mortimer A. Sullivan.
Pr[illegible] A. Hazard.
Coll[illegible] W. Higbee.
City Engine[illegible]
Inspector of Bu[illegible] Sullivan.
Assessor of Taxes—James [illegible]
City Physician—Francis A. Ke[illegible]
City Sergeant—William E. Mumford.
Inspector of Plumbing—Joseph P. Carney.
Inspector of Nuisances—George C. Shaw.
Harbor Master—Thomas Shea.
Member of License Commission—John T. Allan.
Superintendent of City Cemeteries—Bowen B. Sweet.
Gate Keeper at Elm and Fourth Streets—Thomas Donohue.
Gate Keeper at Poplar and Fourth Streets—James E. Weaver.
Assistant Gate Keeper—Jeremiah O'Leary.
City Bell Ringers—Frederick P. Lee, Henry B. Rice, Harry Horgan.
City Auditors—John T. Delano, Abner L. Slocum.
Member of the Returning Board—Samuel S. Thompson.
Overseers of the Poor—Benjamin F. Downing, 3d., Edward S. Peckham, Philip E. Clarke, M. D.
Commissioner of Sinking Fund—Harry G. Wilks.
Keeper of City Asylum—Ira W. Wilbor.
Member of Board of Health—William R. Harvey.
Member of Board of Health, to fill vacancy—W. A. Sherman, M. D.
Keeper of City Clocks—George M. Simpson.
Inspector of Kerosene—John J. Connell.
Inspector of Round Timber and Spars—William M. Arnold.
Sealer of Weights and Measures—John J. Connell.
Dog Constable—George C. Hallock.
Surveyor of Highways—John F. Sullivan.
City Surveyors of Land—William H. Lawton, William P. Buffum, Roland J. Easton, Gardner C. Easton.
Surveyor of Round Timber and Spars—William M. Arnold.
Commissioner of Newport School Fund—Henry C. Stevens, Jr.
Fence Viewer—Thomas H. Reagan.
Pound Keeper—George C. Hallock.
Keeper of Powder House—Chief engineer of fire department.
Board of Commissioners of Henderson Home—Thomas B. Congdon, Dr. William A. Sherman, Rev. Edward A. Higney, T. Fred Kaull, Darius Baker.
Superintendents to Superintend the Building of Chimneys and Placing Stoves and Stovepipes—William K. Covell, Thomas Sharp, John K. Walsh, Ulysses G. Nason, Patrick F. Cassidy, J. Irving Shepley, Thomas A. Hackett, James A. McGowan.
Constables under the General State Law and authorized to serve Civil Process—William F. Adams, Joseph W. Sampson, Eugene C. O'Neill, Allen C. Griffith, John J. Sullivan, David F. Easterbrooks, Joseph A. Diggles, Patrick J. Connell, George C. Shaw, Walter S. Langley, Charles S. Kleinfelder, Henry F. Bradley, George A. Wilcox.
Corders of Wood—William F. Barlow, Robert S. Hayes, Benjamin F. Dawley, William E. Sullivan.
Weighers of Coal and other Merchandise—Joseph T. Perry, Dennis J. Sullivan, Henry S. Manuel, Francis M. Sisson, John Allan, E. B. Smith, John D. Braman, Seth W. M. Battene, Fernando Barker, James P. Hughes, Thomas J. Boyle, Patrick J. Johnson, Ferdinand D. Carr, Timothy J. Sullivan, Michael T. Leary, Frank T. Carr, Jr., Stephen S. Carr, Tennant D. Pike, Kenneth McLeish, Patrick H. Welsh, William E. Williams, Edward S. Peckham, B. Clarence Brown, Thomas E. Sherman, Julius Burdick, Robert S. Hayes, Michael J. Burns, William Lennon, William H. Clarke, John J. Dawley, Michael J. Burns, William E. Sullivan, Timothy F. Sullivan, Thomas J. Grimes, Thomas E. Kaull, William Keeson, Edward E. Taylor.
Gauger of Casks—John J. Connell.
Packer of Fish—George H. Draper.
Auctioneers—Eugene C. O'Neill, Fred W. Greene, William F. Adams, John Mahan, Herbert L. Dyer, Joseph B. Parsonage, George S. Flagg, Harry E. Chace, Michael Stoneman, Edward Hunt, George S. Ward, Franklin C. Parsonage, Lawrence Thompson, Frank T. Horrocks, James A. McGowan, William G. Sweeney.
Undertakers—Samuel W. Marsh, Andrew K. McMahon, Frederick P. Lee, James A. Dunphy, Robert C. Cottrell, Raffael J. Dunphy, Patrick H. O'Neill, Richard H. Freeborn, Edward J. O'Neill, Dennis F. Houlihan, Clark T. Brown, Andrew W. Yorke.

Committee of 25.

First Ward—George W. Bacheller, Jr., George M. Battene, Fletcher W. Lawton, Fred W. Winsor, Thomas E. Sherman.

Second Ward—Edward A. Sherman, John R. Austin, William G. Kerr, William G. Landers, Harold A. Peckham.

Third Ward—Horace P. Beck, Max Levy, William Andrews, Jr., George N. Buckhout, T. I. Hare Powel.

Fourth Ward—Daniel P. Connerton, John P. Casey, William Williams, John E. O'Neill, Bruce Butterton.

Fifth Ward—Mortimer A. Sullivan, James W. Sullivan, Edward A. Martin, E. T. Voigt, Michael F. Kelly.

An acrobat in a vaudeville turn at the Colonial Theatre had a bad fall from the trapeze on Tuesday afternoon, receiving serious injuries to his spine. He was taken to New York as quickly as possible for treatment by a specialist.

Board of Aldermen.

The board of aldermen had quite a busy session on Thursday evening, the first regular meeting of the year. Mayor Burdick presided and in addition to routine business there were two discussions of considerable interest. Chief Kirwin had certified the payrolls of the firemen for a full week, but City Treasurer Taylor reported that the men had been paid in full for the year 1916. In view of the report of the City Treasurer, the payrolls were approved for three days only, pending an investigation, as the disagreement appears to be due to a misunderstanding. There was a discussion of city advertising, on which the board divided, the majority voting in favor of limiting it to the daily papers.

A protest was received against the erection of a garage on East Bowery street, but the City Solicitor said that the board could do nothing in the matter. At the request of the Street Commissioner it was decided not to call for bids for crushed stone at present, pending a consideration of a plan that he had in mind for better service.

Many routine matters were disposed of.

Timely Warning.

It will be well for the operators of automobiles to read this passage of the State law which went into effect last Monday, January 1, 1917.

"No person operating a motor vehicle shall pass a trolley car upon the side open to receive or discharge passengers when said trolley car shall be stopped for said purpose." This part of the law ought to be and doubtless will be rigidly enforced.

If Captain John Wales of Beavertail had not "shooed" several women off the sidewalk on Thames street on Wednesday noon they might have been badly injured by a peculiar accident. A motor truck belonging to Tasso Brothers backed down Mary street and crashed into a wagon of the Bay State Street Railway Company that was passing on Thames street, and threw out the two men in the wagon. The women would have been in the crash except for the warning given by Captain Wales.

Last Monday was very generally observed as a holiday in Newport, most of the places of business being closed, so that it seemed much like Sunday on the street, except that the motion picture houses were doing big business in the afternoon. The Newport Artillery held a New Year's reception and dance at the Armory in the afternoon, which was well attended. There were several New Year's dances and other entertainments in the evening.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Mabel Norman and Dr. George Cerio, both of this city. Miss Norman is a daughter of the late George H. Norman, and Dr. Cerio has been practicing medicine in this city, occupying the office of Dr. Alexander J. Anderson since the latter went abroad to join the medical service of the British Army. Dr. Cerio formerly resided in Rome, Italy.

Owing to the fact that Tuesday was the date set for the State inauguration there was no session of the Superior Court, Clerk Sydney D. Harvey announcing adjournment until the following day. On Wednesday Judge Barrows came down from Providence, but found little business to require his attention, most of the cases going over until next month.

A horse attached to a city cart ran away on Spring street and Broadway Friday morning and in attempting to turn down Broadway in front of the City Hall crashed through the window of King's lunch room. The front of the store was badly demolished but the horse was not seriously injured. A passing jitney with several passengers had a narrow escape.

Next Tuesday evening Mr. Howard H. Powel will give a talk before the Newport Artillery on his work as a driver of the American Ambulance Corps in France during the present war. This is a subject that will undoubtedly prove of vast interest.

Petitions are being circulated in this city for presentation to the state board of public roads, protesting against the use of automobile trucks with heavy trailers on the roads of Newport County.

Admiral and Mrs. French E. Chadwick have returned to their Newport residence after having been away for about a month.

A number of Newporters went to Providence on Tuesday to see Governor Beeckman inaugurated for his second term.

The license commission has organized by the re-election of John Mahan as chairman and William H. Tobin as clerk.

RECENT DEATHS.

John T. Delano.

Mr. John T. Delano, a veteran of the Civil War and one of the most prominent Odd Fellows in Newport, died at his home on Calvert street last Sunday after having been in poor health for some time. He had suffered from a serious heart trouble and his condition had been regarded as critical for some days.

Although a native of New Bedford where he was born on March 21, 1838, the greater part of his life had been spent in Newport where all his interests were centered. He was a cabinet maker by trade, and for a large part of, his half-century of active work had been employed by the firm of J. W. Horton & Co. and its predecessors. He was a skilled workman and his services were always appreciated by his employers.

His service during the Civil War was as Master's Mate in the navy. After the close of the war, he took a great interest in the Grand Army of the Republic, being a member of Charles E. Lawton Post, and afterward of Lawton-Warren Post. In both these organizations he held many offices, and had served on the staff of the national commander-in-chief. At the time of his death he was chaplain and patriotic instructor of Lawton-Warren Post, in which position he was brought into close touch with the children in the schools on national holidays.

Mr. Delano was one of the oldest members of Rhode Island Lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F., having been initiated in 1872. He had been at the head of the Lodge, of Aquidneck Encampment and of Esther Rebekah Lodge, and had held many offices in the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island.

Mr. Delano was a gentleman of the old school, kindly and courteous in all his bearings. He was a welcome figure in every gathering of Odd Fellows, and his advice and counsel were much sought in matters of interest to the order. He is survived by a widow and one son, Mr. John T. Delano, Jr., of the Newport Trust Company.

Funeral services were held at the First Presbyterian Church on Wednesday and were attended by a large gathering. The remains lay in state in the church during the morning hours, and were viewed by many persons. The services at noon were conducted by Rev. N. J. Sproul, and the ritual of the Odd Fellows and the Grand Army were conducted by the officers of these organizations. The interment was in the Island Cemetery, the bearers being Messrs. J. I. Greene, Andrew K. McMahon, Samuel Speers, Robert Patterson, J. W. Horton, and George R. Frye.

A large draft of apprentice seamen from the Training Station left by the Fall River Line boat Wednesday night for distribution among the ships of the Atlantic fleet.

Excelsior Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Deputy Grand Master J. J. Ritchie assisted by a board of Grand officers installed the officers of Excelsior Lodge, No. 49, Tuesday evening as follows:

Noble Grand—Rogers W. Clarke.
Vice Grand—Edward Potter.
Rec. Sec.—Perry B. Dawley.
Fin. Sec.—Allan C. Griffith, P. G.
Treasurer—J. Roswell Chase, P. G.
Warden—Jaun Casablanca.
Conductor—Lewis B. Plummer.
R. S. to N. G.—George McCauthey.
L. S. to N. G.—William H. Lewis.
R. S. to V. G.—John K. McAlpine.
L. S. to V. G.—Harry E. Nason.
L. S. S.—Nils G. Peterson.
R. S. S.—Joseph S. Josephson.
Inside Guard—William C. Lawton.
Outside Guard—Fred Goodwin.
Chaplain—John T. Rutledge.
Sitting Past Grand—Charles S. Crandall, P. G.
Trustees—William H. Sisson, P. G. George S. Stoddard, P. G., and Henry L. Vickers, P. G.

Officers Installed.

The officers of Newport Camp, No. 7677, Woodmen of Hmerica, were installed Tuesday by the State Grand officers as follows:

Consul—Norman C. Walstead.
Advisor—J. H. Peckham.
Banker—Jere Duggan.
Clerk—Henry Rathkamp.
Escort—G. R. deYoung.
Watchman—W. M. Clark.
Sentry—W. A. Freeborne.
Physicians—Dr. P. A. Jacoby, M. D., and William A. Sherman, M. D.
Manager—E. R. Langworthy.

By the Sea Aerie.

The officers of the Order of Eagles were installed Tuesday night as follows

President—William Ewart.
Vice President—P. J. Fitzgerald.
Chaplain—William J. Hug.
Secretary—William Goodman.
Treasurer—John P. Moy.
Conductor—M. R[illegible]
Inner Guard—J. H. McCarthy.
Outer Guard—John Kerins.
Trustees—A. J. Graves, T. J. Morris and R. P. Smith.
Physician—Dr. Francis A. Keenan.

Mayor Burdick's Inaugural.

To the Honorable Representative Council and Board of Aldermen:

To us, gentlemen, has been intrusted the conduct of the affairs of the city for the coming year, and it is a pleasing co-incidence that this year the first Monday falls upon New Year's day, a day of *good resolutions*, some of which we keep.

As part of the ceremonies of the day, the incoming mayor is expected to outline in a general way his views on certain matters pertaining to the business of the city. Too often these addresses merely furnish material for the public press and the City Manual and are never thereafter given a thought.

And yet even with this in view, as the head of this corporation of ours I propose to follow this ancient custom and briefly outline to my fellow directors and shareholders certain matters that I deem essential to our prosperity in the way of increasing our output, and thereby enhancing the value of our shares and returning to us increased dividends in the way of health, happiness and material prosperity.

Finances.

In the conduct of a business corporation, and as such the city should be managed, one of the first questions that confronts those in charge is its financial system—its method of raising money and its method of spending the money it raises.

It is not my purpose at this time to go into any detailed study of figures. These will all be clearly set forth in the report of our treasurer. We all know how rapidly the rate of taxation has grown in the last few years in Newport, and many feel that what we have acquired has not been commensurate with our outlay. This increase may in part be explained by the rate fixed by state law on intangible personal property. The fact remains, however, and cannot be disputed, that if all property in Newport liable to taxation were assessed in accordance with the provisions of law, the rate required to cover our yearly expenditures would be no higher than in former years. It is the inequality of the tax to which we all object, and to which we have a right to object.

We should devise some method to make our income equal to our needs, with fairness alike to the millionaire and to the man who merely owns his little home. It has been suggested that a competent tax commissioner is the solution of this problem. I believe that we could well afford to pay a salary sufficient to get the best available man for this purpose, and I further believe that he would earn his salary many times over, and we taxpayers would never feel it except in the way of a decrease in our rates.

It is so much easier to spend than to acquire money that we must be continually on our guard and scrutinize with the utmost care each and every appropriation. By this I do not mean to be miserly in our expenditures for I believe with the money available spent wisely we can greatly increase the benefits to be derived.

Our present system of purchasing supplies for the various departments is so far behind modern methods as to be unworthy of a corporation of our size. We should have, and can have, a central purchasing bureau for all the supplies needed in every department, and the saving made by such a method, if we standardize our requirements, will be beyond any present estimate. Corporations many times our size and with departments more numerous and divergent all adopt some such system in the interest of economy. The adoption of such a plan by our city will require some time for investigation and adjustment of the necessary details, and I strongly urge that the matter be at once referred to some proper committee for investigation and report.

Public Highways.

Our streets and highways have for years past and will for all future years, constitute one of our chief assets. We all realize how the automobile and the auto truck have added to the burden our roadbeds have to carry. This burden has had to be met by new and improved methods of construction, and the burden will increase year by year in proportion to the increased use of these modern methods of transportation.

Ocean Avenue, famed, and justly so, all over the world, will require a large expenditure of money in the near future. It has served us well in the past, it deserves all that we can spare for it in the present, and I would therefore suggest that the new roadbed laid last year in part be extended a reasonable distance at each end during the coming year, so that within a short time the roadbed for its entire length may be renewed without any serious inconvenience to travel.

There are probably more people travelling on foot, in automobiles, carriages and street cars over Bath Road during the year than over any other street in the city. The contemplated widening of this road should be carried out, and carried out at once, lest it become as great a joke as in years gone by was the improvement of Long wharf. Public spirited citizens have already donated part of the necessary land for this purpose, and we owe it to them as well as to ourselves to extend the widening direct to the city's line at the beach. Other cities do not hesitate when once it is determined that such improvements are necessary. If it is necessary to condemn any land for this purpose the values will never be less. Let us do it, and do it now.

The great need of housing facilities in Newport has resulted and will result in new tracts being opened and new streets platted and soon we will be called upon to accept these new streets as public highways. In this connection I wish to call your attention, without repeating, to the recommendations of our former mayor, Honorable Robert S. Burlingame, in regard to the improvement of new public highways under what is sometimes termed the betterment plan. It is a method in vogue in most progressive cities and to it I give my unqualified approval.

The street commissioner has repeat-

(Continued on page eight.)

Governor's Message.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly:

You are assembled to-day at a time of unusual interest in State, National and International affairs. A general election has just been held in the nation in which twenty millions electors were interested.

A State election in Rhode Island was held in which more than ninety thousand electors participated. The people have turned their attention from debates of a political campaign to the active duties of diversified industry, but with most watchful attention upon their representatives who have been in these elections selected for public office.

All candidates for public office, promised, expressly or impliedly, their several constituents a faithful, economical, best-of-my-ability service, and especially that all public funds within their jurisdiction should be administered with honesty and without waste.

We, who hold our commissions from the people, enter to-day upon a service, the performance of which will test the sincerity of our pledges to the people and their wisdom in electing us to the positions which we now fill.

I particularly request your co-operation in a careful examination of all appropriations and legislation appertaining to the expenditure of money, to the desirable end that extravagance and waste of public funds cannot truthfully be charged against us, and that a determined attempt be made to practice the strictest economy in all matters within your jurisdiction.

In these times, when extreme prices prevail in all necessities of life, when our present prosperity rests largely on the uncertain foundation of the demands of millions of Christian peoples, now engaged in the most wasteful war that the world has witnessed, when the enormous cost of preparing for the nation's defense, now in progress, must be paid by taxation, when the public burdens of taxation are heavier than ever before in time of peace, it becomes our serious duty to maintain the strictest economy, even to a degree of personal sacrifice, in every branch of public service.

I desire to state emphatically that Rhode Island, in comparison with other states, has an economical administration in its governmental agencies. But it is acknowledged by all observing citizens that in public service there is not that economy which strict accountability and earnest fidelity demand, and which can be enforced without loss of efficiency. Rhode Island is no exception to this general proposition. My desire is that Rhode Island shall lead in a renewed effort in administering its affairs in a simple, businesslike way, that shall include all the virtues of buying no more than it needs and paying for no more than it receives.

The practice of a real valuable economy is quite as difficult for a state as for an individual. The question in both cases often arises, where to begin. But, if we are to make our professions more valuable than words, I respectfully suggest a strict application of the following principles:

First: Create no offices that are not absolutely required.

Second: Abolish all unnecessary offices.

Third: Do not elect two persons or any number of persons to perform the work which one can perform alone.

Fourth: Simplify by the employment of one commission whenever two or more commissions have practically the same jurisdiction.

Fifth: Inquire carefully into all branches and offices of the public service to ascertain if the work cannot be simplified and made more economical, and, if necessary, employ an efficiency expert for more exact information than your own inquiry may reveal. Private corporations often obtain such assistance with great profit.

Sixth: Make no appropriations in excess of the actual public need and only after providing in a most careful manner for their expenditure.

In this connection, both in the interest of economy and efficiency, I desire to call your attention to an early consideration of the duties which are now performed by the Board of State Charities and Corrections and the Board of Supply and Control. Since the establishment of the Board of Supply and Control, there has been conflict between its authority and the authority exercised by the Board of State Charities and Corrections. Even with both of these boards working in harmony, it is difficult, if not impossible, to determine in many respects wherein the functions of one do not interfere with the duties of the other. It seems to me entirely feasible to organize a system wherein the important functions of both of these boards can be performed by one Commission, with equal, if not more, efficiency, as well as economy. I am informed that legislation to this end will be introduced and I urge you to give it most careful and helpful consideration.

I desire also to remind you that with respect to the public improvements in Providence Harbor and in the Seekonk River, concerning which our people are especially interested, there are at present three State Commissions; the Board of Harbor Commissioners, consisting of three persons, the State Harbor Improvement Commission, consisting of three persons, secretary, chief engineer and assistant engineer, and a commission of five persons on the Permanent Improvement of Navigation on the Seekonk River. As all of these commissions deal with separate divisions of one general subject, I hope that a system will be devised whereby the purposes of these commissions can be more readily accomplished by fewer units of authority.

I am not speaking in criticism of the labors that have been performed by the eminent citizens who are serving on these several Commissions. On the contrary, I fully appreciate the unselfish labor which these public spirited citizens have given to the complex duties that were imposed upon them, nor do I believe that the creation of these commissions was unwise; but in the development of the work performed by each, I now believe, that one commission having general authority over the entire subject-matter, would be more practical and more adaptable in dealing with the conflicting interests necessarily involved in this important enterprise. I commend the revision of the whole subject to your most careful judgment.

Charitable and Penal Institutions.

At the last general election, a proposition was submitted to the people, for their approval or rejection, to authorize the General Assembly to issue State bonds to the amount of $800,000 for the construction of new buildings for a House of Correction and Providence County Jail for State farm and county jail prisoners, the reconstruction of the present house of correction for use as an almshouse and for resanitation and reconstructing of the present State Prison, and to provide for construction of other new buildings, reconstruction, equipment, including industrial machinery, furnishing and permanent improvements at the State Prison, Providence County Jail, Almshouse, State Farm and House of Correction, in the city of Cranston.

The fact that this proposition was approved by a majority of twenty-seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-three voters is indicative of the lively interest which our people are taking in these much needed improvements. On many public occasions, I have called attention to the inadequate facilities and the deplorable conditions existing in these institutions, and it is now especially gratifying that the people have furnished the means by which the unfortunate inmates of these institutions may be comfortably housed and taught lessons of reform and useful occupations.

It is our duty to spend such an amount as may be needed of this generous sum in the most careful and wisest manner. I urge you to enact, concerning this subject, immediate legislation, after considering it most carefully in all detail. These buildings, properly constructed and arranged, will serve the State for generations to come and the utmost care should be used to avoid all mistakes in construction and any waste of this charitable appropriation.

Jury System.

I desire to present to your attention a public demand for a revision of the law concerning the system of selecting jurors and their qualifications. The most sacred rights of liberty and property are often determined by a verdict of the jury. The necessity of enlisting in jury service citizens of the highest character morally and intellectually, is desired by everyone interested in the best administration of justice. Mistrials, costly alike to litigants and the State, are often caused by the incompetence of jurors.

Legislation in Rhode Island has failed to provide for a careful selection of jurors, or taken any action to define their qualifications. Our State is one of a few which has not done something by legislation to eliminate from jury lists those who are clearly unfit for the important service. Moreover, our laws exempt from jury service a large number of citizens who would otherwise be well qualified to act as jurors and who would be no more inconvenienced in performing this public service than many others who are now liable to discharge these duties. A valuable service to the State will be performed in revising the law providing for exemptions from jury service and the enactment of remedial legislation which will secure juries of desirable fitness and ability.

Workmen's Compensation Act.

The operation of this act continues to give general satisfaction both to employer and employee and may now be considered as a settled policy in fixing compensation for personal injuries in the course of industrial employment.

I think the benefits of this act should be extended to include the employees of the State and municipalities. It seems quite illogical and unfair that the State should impose upon the employers of labor the burdens of compensating for personal injuries, while it, in its sovereign capacity, employs a large number of laborers and fails to make any provision for them in the event of accidental injury in the course of their employment.

The State should at least be as just and as generous to its own employees, as the demands it makes upon its citizens.

I trust you will give early consideration to an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act embodying this suggestion.

Agriculture.

The importance of agriculture to the welfare of the State is emphasized at this time by the high cost of the necessities of life. Many factors enter into this deplorable condition, chief of which is the lack of a scientific system of distribution, as is evidenced from the fact that the consumer is paying more than he should and the producer is not receiving sufficient to net him a fair return for his investment and his labor.

Our agricultural resources are by no means fully developed, in fact the products of agriculture are but a fraction of what they might be by the use of efficient and scientific methods. But increased production, the obvious remedy for high prices, cannot be expected so long as the producer does not obtain a reasonable reward for his effort.

The remedy rests largely with the farmers. They should avail themselves of the law passed last session providing for the formation of co-operative associations and organize their business along the lines that have proved so successful in manufacturing and mercantile pursuits.

The farm bureau plan of agriculture development, working through the county agent in co-operation with the State and Federal extension agencies, has proved its value. The county agents in all sections are winning the confidence of the farmers and the support of the consumers and are bringing the producer and consumer into closer touch with each other.

The State law, authorizing various cities and towns to appropriate money for this purpose, has proved itself to be too cumbersome to be workable. In other states, where the county form of organization makes county funds available, the plan is simple. Here, however, it is necessary to approach the various cities and towns for small sums and, in the case of the towns, at town meetings held at different times throughout the year. To secure these appropriations, it is necessary for the county agent to take valuable time from his regular work. It seems unwise to thus involve the county agent in this type of solicitation, as it necessarily decreases his efficiency as an agricultural expert.

I therefore recommend that the State apportion by law an equitable amount to be paid by each city and town in each district in which the farm bureau is organized and to authorize the treasurer of the farm bureau to draw upon each city and town for the amount thus specified, after all of the other requirements of law have been complied with.

Public Roads.

The report of the State Board of Public Roads, which will be promptly submitted, demands your careful examination. Expenditures in this department for maintenance, repairs and reconstruction of State highways in 1916 were approximately $476,000.00. Of this amount, about $250,000.00 was received from the automobile department and approximately the sum of $210,000.00 was derived by a direct State tax of three cents on each $100.00 of locally assessed valuation, and $22,000 from other sources or $482,000 in all.

This State tax was authorized at the annual session of the General Assembly, 1916, and was only for and during the year of 1916. It will be necessary, therefore, either to re-enact a similar tax at this session or to provide some other means by which this amount can be made available for the repair and construction of State highways.

That our State highways may be put in a satisfactory condition, it is necessary that the water-bound macadam roads be rebuilt with bituminous macadam. Experience has shown that water-bound macadam roads, which were built from ten to twenty years ago, are not capable of sustaining the present traffic. In fact, when these roads were built, the heavy traffic of today was not anticipated and besides in the early days of road building in the State, little or no provision was made for the repairs of the roads after they were constructed. The result is, that our water-bound macadam roads are worn out and should be reconstructed as rapidly as possible. The maintenance of water-bound macadam roads is discouraging. Cost of repairs to water-bound macadam roads in 1916, exclusive of oiling, was nearly $60,000.00, and the cost per mile, including oiling, was $450.00. This cost is $324.00 per mile in excess of the cost of maintenance of bituminous macadam roads, and was by no means as satisfactory. The repairs on bituminous macadam roads were of a permanent character, while the repairs on the water-bound macadam roads will endure for a season only.

Reconstruction was the most important feature of the work in 1916. All of the roads reconstructed were of water-bound macadam construction and were completely worn out. Most of the roads reconstructed demanded heavy foundations in places, as well as extensive drainage work. About twenty miles of road were reconstructed in 1916, at a total cost of approximately $335,000.00.

Adequate appropriation for the State highways is most necessary. No appropriation which you will be called upon to consider is of greater public interest or the benefits of which are more universally distributed. I therefore recommend the continuance of the present State tax for highway purposes, as provided in Chapter 1340 of the Public Laws. It is apparent that an appropriation for the year 1917 of an amount equal to the present expenditures, will be required to continue rebuilding the water-bound macadam roads by permanent construction.

Soldiers' Home Fund and Soldiers' Relief Fund.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 13 of Chapter 104 of the General Laws, I recommend an appropriation of $25,000 for the "soldiers' home fund," and $9,000 for the "soldiers' relief fund," having been advised by the Board of Soldiers' Relief that these sums will be required for the purposes named during the year 1917.

Former Recommendations.

I wish to call your attention to certain executive recommendations to which the General Assembly has not yet given full consideration. In my annual message of January, 1916, I urged, in the interest of justice and sound political principles, the passage of legislation giving to women the vote in the election of presidential electors. The march of political events throughout the country has strengthened my belief in the wisdom and justice of this measure, and I again urge an immediate and thorough consideration of the amendment extending presidential suffrage to women.

I also advocated in my first and second annual messages to the General Assembly the submission to the people of an amendment to the Constitution of the State, which will do away with the so-called property qualification of certain electors. No one questions the right of the people to amend their constitution and it seems to me to be the duty of the General Assembly to submit propositions of amendment to the constitution whenever it is in evidence that a very substantial number of electors desire to take action upon any changes in their constitution. The continued discussion of this subject throughout the State and the petitions which have been filed with the General Assembly are ample evidence that a sufficient number of the people desire the submission of this question to them, as to make it the duty of the General Assembly to submit this amendment immediately.

In my last annual message, I also recommended a budget system. The General Treasurer's office, the State Auditor's department and the Finance Committee of the House were able to adopt a system whereby the general appropriation bill was presented to the General Assembly at the last annual session much earlier than has been usual in former years, and in effect adopted methods containing the practical advantages of the budget system without the assistance of formal legislation for these purposes.

I believe, however, it would be wiser to formulate in the statutes a defined budget system whereby the probable demands upon the General Treasurer for annual current expenses would be easily and readily ascertained. I therefore recommend the enactment of such legislation as may be necessary to provide for such a system.

I cannot, in conclusion, fail to express my deep concern with reference to the international dangers and responsibilities with which the people of Rhode Island, together with the people of the nation, may be confronted. Occurrences of international importance may present themselves in a way to test the hearts and patriotism of men and women, as those of the present generation have not experienced. From the happy isolation which the nation has enjoyed since its birth, we may have to bear an important share in securing and maintaining a permanent peace for the world.

We cannot, if we would, remain aloof from our responsibilities to humanity, accepting the gold of the world and maintaining a selfish indifference to our duties in the council of nations, and ignoring the national perils, which the closer relations with each other, towards which all nations are advancing, may involve. But whatever may be our problems, the present time demands that the nation must make adequate preparation against war, and must safeguard the property, honor and lives of its people, and the sanctity of the American home from violation from all foes, foreign or domestic.

Respectfully submitted,

R. LIVINGSTON BEECKMAN.

Different.

Thomas Junior—Father, what does either mean in this—the beautiful flowers grew on either bank? Thomas Senior—It means both—don't worry, my child. Two hours later. Thomas Senior (who meets his son and heir crying bitterly)—What's the matter, my child? Thomas Junior—Boo-oo! There were two—apples on the table—and mother said I could have either—and when I took both she spanked me! —Pearson's Weekly.

OUR COUNTY FAIRS

Their Origin Traced to Habits of Primitive Man.

BORN IN THE DAYS OF BARTER.

These Exhibitions, Typical of Their Times, Ever New, Yet as Old as India, Have Been Popular Among All Peoples and In Every Clime.

The county fair is an institution as old as India and as new as today. If anybody supposes that manufacturing has dulled the rustic flavor of the New England fair let him go to a New England fair and learn his mistake.

The fair grounds are thronged with the characters of a rural drama multiplied by 5,000. They have come in every vehicle from touring car to democrat wagon—the whole [illegible] from dim eyed grandmother [illegible] baby. The old folk[illegible] in prize stock, the y[illegible] other. Any[illegible] hundred coun[illegible] county fair m[illegible] [illegible] the fair had [illegible] its pristine glory? [illegible] It is bigger and better [illegible] ever. The cows are sleeker, the bulls more Romanly majestic, the stallions prouder, the hogs fatter, the sheep shaggier. The farm machinery grows more intricate and fascinating. The motorcar does not seem to have robbed horse racing of its thrills any more than the human race seems to tire of plugging baseballs at the kinky skull of "the Abyssinian marvel."

In the midst of all this excitement it suddenly dawns on one that the human race never tires of fairs. They are as old as human society. The fair is the place where primitive man came to swap wheat for furs, dried dates for woven cloth. The fair is the blossom of a commercial society. It is the bartering place between men who produce different sorts of commodities. In Russia the huge fairs are the big business days of the year. In parts of northern Asia the fair is the only market.

Oddly enough, religion and commerce have always gone hand in hand at the fair. The Olympic games of ancient Greece were almost as much a commercial as a religious event. In ancient Italy the annual assembly at the temple of Voltumna was as much fair as feast. The temple of Jerusalem itself on one occasion proved to have become almost as much a place of barter and sale as a house of worship.

In medieval Europe the king granted to the abbots, bishops and other ecclesiastical dignitaries the right to manage the fairs and to exact tolls from the trade, which amounted to a temporary monopoly. When the bishop of Winchester held his fair in England, for example, everybody else was obliged to shut up shop and trade at the fair. This "holy day" association remains in the German word for fair, "messe" and in the Brittany word "kirmiss," or "church mass."

No one seems to know whether people first came together to worship and then decided to trade or whether they came together to trade and then decided to worship.

The great medieval fairs were swept away in the eighteenth century—in France by the revolution, which abolished such ecclesiastical monopolies, while in England the fairs were abolished by an odd combination of good roads and bad morals. The good roads made intercommunication easier, and the low moral tone of the fairs brought them into disrepute.

Yet the fair is a mirror of the society which produces it. Compare the Olympic games with a county fair. The chariot race becomes the trotting race, the rhapsodist chanting the Homeric poems becomes the barker bawling the ballyhoo; the statues of Phidias become the exhibition of fancy needlework; the rite of human sacrifice (supposing there is one) becomes the balloon ascension and parachute jump or the aviator looping the loop, and the stately dramas of Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides become the midway sideshows of "Glimpses in the Harem."

But we can do better than that. The germ cell of the modern city is the fair. When John Bunyan resolved to pillory British society in "Pilgrim's Progress" he invented "Vanity Fair." More than a century later, when Thackeray tackled the same job in one of the greatest of English novels, he borrowed that title from Bunyan.

Literature abounds in fairs. The opera without a "kirmiss" scene is only half an opera. The reason is that the fair is a miniature of human society; it is to the great city as a potted plant is to a tree.

So we have our food fairs, trade fairs and every few years our world fairs. Fairs in one form or another human society will continue to have for the simple reason that from the holy fairs of India to the county fair of the United States the fair is human society.—Boston Globe.

Man's Perversity.

If the law were to edict that man and wife should never be together for more than six months in the year it would be broken every day and men and women would stand hunger and stripes to come together for twelve months in twelve; if love of home were made a crime a family life would arise more touching than anything Queen Victoria ever dreamed.—W. L. George in Atlantic.

Happily Disposed Of.

"Mr. Beats," the grocer said wearily, "I ask you for the last time, will you pay that $20 you owe me?"

"For the last time?" Beats replied cheerfully. "I'm glad to hear you say that, old man. You know, I was getting awfully tired of hearing you ask that foolish question!" — New York Times.

TAKE THEM OR LEAVE THEM.

To Be Allowed to Buy From This Company Is a Sort of Favor.

Some exclusive clubs are next to impossible to break into, such as the Corsair club, which the late J. Pierpont Morgan founded, for example, but they have nothing on one world known organization which keeps buyers waiting years and years for the privilege of becoming one of its customers. This concern only has ten or twelve customers in New York. It has refused for years to have more and its methods of doing business are amazingly independent.

To illustrate: If you want to buy goods you write and ask when you can see them. Then a date is set, but instead of a salesman calling at your office you pack your little grip, sail to England and take a taxi to Holborn viaduct, London. Here such goods as the house cares to show are spread before you. You look at them, take or leave, as suits your pleasure, and if you buy you pay the price stated without quibble or question. Sometimes the price is $150,000, sometimes $200,000, and incidentally the transaction is invariably C. O. D.

If peradventure you don't like what is shown you go home empty handed—there is nothing else to do. One man hemmed and hawed and hesitated for an hour on one occasion, and on inquiry he explained that he didn't quite like the goods, so the representative bade him good day, and it was something over two years before he was given an opportunity to either like or dislike the house's wares again.

The concern is the London Diamond syndicate, owners of the South African diamond mines, the De Beers, Premier and the balance of the earth's producers of fine stones. Its annual business with the United States totals about $10,000,000, and its expense for salesmen runs a little less than nothing.—New York Sun.

CRYSTAL BASKETS.

Easy to Make Handsome Ornaments With an Alum Solution.

Water will, especially when boiling, dissolve large quantities of various substances, which when the water has cooled are left behind in the form of most beautiful crystals, the shapes of which may vary with the substance employed. One may take advantage of this fact to make very handsome ornaments, says a contributor to the Electrical Experimenter.

Boiling water will take up a much larger quantity of alum than cold water. If we dissolve as much alum as possible in the former as the liquid cools crystals of alum will be deposited on any object placed in the fluid. A piece of coke or cinder allowed to stand in a boiling solution of alum will become coated with numerous glistening crystals as the liquid cools. It will have the appearance of a naturally formed mineralogical specimen.

Ornamental baskets, etc., may be formed in this way by covering wire or willow baskets. The baskets covered with wire and then cotton are the most successful, as the surface to be coated with crystals must be somewhat rough. Take twice as much water as will be sufficient to cover the basket, boil it in a saucepan and add as much alum as will dissolve in the water. A quart of water will require about eighteen ounces of alum. Strain this through muslin or blotting paper into a large jar and hang the basket in the boiling liquid. Stand the jar on one side [illegible] and keep free from dust. In a few hours the basket will be completely covered with white crystals of alum. Should it be desired to color the crystals add the requisite dyestuff to the warm solution before straining it. A few drops of cheap dye will serve the purpose well.

She Would Not Call Names.

The city superintendent of schools, [illegible] whose hair was al[illegible] [illegible] visit to a [illegible] close of the session, when the children went trooping out, each one said, "Goodby, Miss Whitehead!" But one little girl, with red hair, said nothing and hung her head. As she was about to pass, Miss Whitehead put out her hand and said:

"Nellie, are you not going to say goodby to me, as the others have?"

"No, I'm not," answered Nellie. "I know what it is to be called 'Miss Redhead,' and I'm just ashamed of the others."—Youth's Companion.

STORAGE BATTERIES.

Keeping Them In Use Is Better Than Letting Them Stand Idle.

Few persons whose everyday life is in some way dependent upon the storage battery know the paradoxical truth that the more it is used the longer it lives. Thus a great mistake is made by automobile owners, for instance, in allowing batteries to stand idle for long periods of time, for when storage [illegible] layer of sulphate which clogs the pores of the plates and makes them incapable of engaging in normal electrolytic action, but when the batteries are being used to generate electricity the constant shifting of the atoms in the metallic plates prevents the accumulation of sulphate deposits.

Instead of lying unused, storage batteries can be applied to the lighting of ornamental lamps or night lamps with no expense except for occasional recharging and with a saving of electric light bills as well as much lengthening the life of the batteries.

When storage batteries are to remain totally idle for as long as two months the acid solution should be removed from the porous plates. To do this they should be short circuited in water and discharged until the voltage is about half a volt. Then they should be rinsed thoroughly and allowed to soak in water for at least a day. When the plates are dried they can be kept indefinitely without fear of deterioration.—New York World.

A CITY OF SILENCE.

Conditions That Make Santa Cruz de la Sierra Noiseless.

Amid gusts of Scotch mist and under heavy skies we drifted inertly into a sand paved, silent, tropical city street, past rows of languid stares, and on the last afternoon of the year, with Cochabamba (a town in the center of Bolivia) 335 miles behind us, we sat down dripping and sunburned in the central plaza of Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

The capital of all the vast tropical department of eastern Bolivia owes its fame largely to its isolation. Far away one hears much of it; once there, he finds little. Like the eminent men of many secluded corners of South America, it is important only through the exceeding unimportance of its neighbors.

It is a city of silence. Not only its bare feet, but its primitive ox carts make not a sound in the sand streets. There is no industry to add its strident voice, and every street fades away at each end into the trackless, whispering, jungled montana.

In this rainy season, which begins in earnest with the new year and lasts through April, it had many muddy pools and ponds, along the edges of some of which the streets crawled by on long heaps of the skulls of cattle, bleached snow white by the sun.

The larger ponds were almost lakes and carried the mind back to Kandy, Ceylon. Frequently the streets were flooded deep for an hour or more until the thirsty sand had drunk up the tropical deluge. For these eventualities the town has a system of its own. At every street corner four rows of weather blackened piles protrude a foot or more above the sand, and along these stepping stones the shod minority passes from one roofed sidewalk to another.

The houses invariably consist of a large room, by day opening directly on the porch sidewalk, though the best of them are rather bare in appearance, despite a small forest of frail cane chairs, black in color, as the best provided Cruceno family is not rich by our standards.—Henry A. Franck, in Century Magazine.

RAGAMUFFIN ABYSSINIA.

Its Despotic Rulers Descend From Menelik, Son of Solomon.

Abyssinia is the Ethiopia of the Bible, and it is almost unchanged since the birth of civilization. The line of despots that rule Abyssinia today are the lineal descendants of Menelik, the son of the queen of Sheba and King Solomon. They seem to have inherited very little of the well known wisdom of their famous sire, however, for Abyssinia is today the unregenerate ragamuffin among nations—and also the picturesque remnant of the world's oldest civilization.

For Abyssinia, surrounded by tropical wilderness and without a seaport, is a country apart from the modern world—a country of turbaned and sandaled men, of veiled women wearing silver anklets, of mighty hunters who still take their game with leopards and hawks as in Biblical days; a land where gentlemen live by plunder and monks by alms and a man has as many wives as he can buy or steal.

Abyssinia is a fortress of antiquity, defying the world by its sheer physical impenetrability. But a few degrees from the equator, it is a great mass of igneous mountain ranges flung down upon a tropical plain. Lower Abyssinia is burning desert and fever ridden jungle. The interior is healthy upland cut by great gorges, many of which are wholly impassable. In the midst of this wilderness is Lake Tsana, forty-seven miles long and more than 6,000 feet above sea level. It is the source of the Blue Nile.—Exchange.

Electricity In the White House.

The White House is said to have the most intricate and complete electrical system installed in any building in this country. There are in the mansion nearly 170 miles of wires providing for 8,000 incandescent lights, a bell system, a private telephone system for the president and his family exclusively, burglar alarms, fire alarms and a power system which supplies current to ventilating fans and an automatic elevator.

Origin of an Old Saying.

Many think that the saying "Blood is thicker than water" originated with Commodore Tatnall of the United States navy, who assisted the English in the Chinese waters, and, in his dispatch to his government, justified his interference by quoting the words. It is, however, an old English proverb and is to be found in Ray's "Collection of English Proverbs," published in 1672. Walter Scott, too, makes Dandie Dinmont say: "Weel, bluid's thicker than water.' She's welcome to the cheeses and the hams, just the same."—Philadelphia Press.

An Offensive Cravat.

A man once called upon Whistler with a letter of introduction, and an amusing scene followed arising out of the fact that the visitor was wearing a red necktie. Whistler declared it interfered with the color scheme of his room and "put him off" a picture he was painting in quite a different "key." Finally he obliged him to take off the offending cravat before he would condescend to exchange another word with him.

Faulty In His Diagnosis.

Mrs. Malaprop — Young Sharp will have to apologize to me before I speak to him again.

Miss Interest—Did he insult you?

Mrs. Malaprop—Did he? The last time I met him I told him that my uncle had locomotor ataxia, and he asked me if he whistled at crossings.—Stray Stories.

Rather Demoralizing.

"Are you still thinking about buying a motorcar?"

"Yes. It doesn't cost me anything to think about buying one."

"Don't you fool yourself. When a man gets an idea like that he's liable to neglect his business."—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

IMPORTANCE OF SPEED.

A GREAT FACTOR IN EVERY DAY LIFE.

In these days of rapid progress, one of the most important factors in business and science, in transportation; business and in fact almost everything is speed.

Speed is also an important factor in the curative powers of medicine and it has been proven by an avalanche of testimonials, that the greatest remedy for speed and rapidity in relieving and curing diseases of the kidneys and bladder, blood, liver, rheumatism, dyspepsia and chronic constipation, is DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY.

The speed of this wonderful discovery for diseases of the kidneys and bladder, is not so rapid as to injure and interfere with the other healthy organs of the body; but rather of a gradual uniform speed, consistent with the best results.

If your back pains you; if your urine, after you have deposited some in a glass, and let it stand for 24 hours, has a cloudy, milky appearance; if you have a frequent desire to urinate during the night and scalding pains accompany its passage, your kidneys and bladder require instant treatment, by taking Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

The startling results of this renowned remedy, in relieving and curing diseases of the kidneys and bladder have astonished the whole medical world.

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1.05 p. m.	7.11 p. m.	4.11 a. m.	12.55 noon
4.05 p. m.	11.16 p. m.	1.03 a. m.	3.55 p. m.
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Middletown and Portsmouth — 6.55, 9.10, 11.05 a. m., 1.10, 3.05, 5.05, 9.05 p. m.

Tiverton—6.55, 8.13, 9.10, 11.05 a. m., 1.10, 3.05, 5.05, 7.10, 9.05 p. m.

Middleboro—11.05 a. m., 3.05 p. m.

Hyannis—11.05 a. m., 3.05 p. m.

Provincetown—11.05 a. m.

Plymouth—11.05 a. m., 3.05 p. m.

New Bedford—6.55, 8.13, 9.10, 11.05 a. m., 1.10, 3.05, 5.05, 9.05 p. m.

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¶ We have samples of all grades and sizes, and you can see just what you are going to get before a single type is put into a stick.

Jones—Does my daughter's piano practice annoy you?

Neighbor—Oh, not at all. But tell me; what does she wear—mittens or boxing gloves?—Life.

The History of a Book.

Following is the story of the first edition of Fitzgerald's celebrated translation of Omar Khayyam:

The book was issued anonymously and found no buyers. Accordingly the author went to Bernard Quaritch's shop, dropped a heavy parcel of 200 copies of the "Rubaiyat" and said, "Quaritch, I make you a present of these books."

The famous bookseller offered them first at half a crown, then at a shilling, and, again descending, at sixpence, but no buyers came. In despair he reduced the book to a penny and put copies into a box outside his door with a ticket, "All these are 1 penny each." At that price the pamphlet moved. In a few weeks the lot was sold, and in this way one of the finest gems of English literature was dispersed among a not overdiscerning public.

The legend has it that Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Swinburne and Burton were among those who discovered the "hidden treasure in the penny box." Years passed, and the once despised volume rose in the market, and in 1898 Quaritch bought in for £21 a copy which forty years before he had sold for a penny.—London Spectator.

Located the Bodies.

As a means of locating the bodies of four United States soldiers who were accidentally drowned in the Rio Grande recently an unusual experiment was tried and proved successful.

A hat was thrown into the water at the point where the men had last been seen and was followed downstream until, after traveling about five miles from the scene of the accident, it came to an eddy where it moved about slowly for some time. This gave the searchers what they thought might be a clew, and, following a practice frequently used in searching for bodies, a charge of dynamite was exploded at the point where the progress of the hat had ceased. Immediately the bodies came to the surface.

The explanation of the experiment is that the Rio Grande in this region is tortuous and has many eddies. The searchers rightly assumed that the bodies would be carried downstream until they came to an eddy, which in this instance was indicated by the retarded progress of the hat.—St. Louis Republic.

Our First National Road.

The first of our great national roads was the Cumberland road, which ran from the Potomac to the Mississippi. Starting from Cumberland, Md., it ran west through Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to its terminal point on the Mississippi opposite St. Louis. It was built by the United States government under the supervision of the war department. In order to secure funds for the constant repairs necessary congress passed a bill in 1822 ordering the establishment of turnpikes, with gates and tolls, but President Monroe vetoed the bill on the ground that congress had no power to pass such a sweeping measure of internal improvement. Two years later he signed a somewhat similar bill, and the road received the needed appropriation. The last appropriation was made by congress in 1844. Parts of the old road are still in use.

Europe's Longest Dam.

The largest dam in Europe is in Spain and is the result of American engineering. It is built across the gorge through which the Noguera Pallaresa river flowed and is situated near the old fortified town of Talarn. Abutting on almost perpendicular cliffs, the dam is constructed of concrete and measures 330 feet in height and 700 feet in length. It forms an artificial lake fifteen miles long and nearly four miles wide. Its object is twofold—production of electric power and for irrigation. The cement used in the construction of the dam was made on the spot from limestone and marl found within a short distance and transported on a temporary railroad.

Those Youngsters!

Mr. Bobby—Don't you want to take me to the toboggan slide with you Sunday, Mr. Jinks? Mr. Jinks—I never go to any toboggan slide, Bobby; never saw a toboggan. Bobby (a little nonplussed)—That's funny. I heard pa say something about your going down hill at a furious rate.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Sure, Don't Interrupt.

"What right have you to object to the question that lawyer asked me? You don't know what I was going to answer." a witness in a damage suit in the court of a justice of the peace replied when one attorney objected to a question asked the witness by the other attorney.—Indianapolis News.

Not a Dancer.

Miss—Sarah, I don't believe that I have been a dance since you've been in service, but do you think you could use yourself useful? Sarah—Well, m'm, I—you see, I ain't never took no 'in' lessons in all my life.—Boston Transcript.

Publicity Work.

Kate—Of course this story about Kate is just between us two. Kittye—Sure! I told between us two it ought to get pretty wide circulation.—Puck.

Handicapped.

"Why don't you look around for work?"

"Can't. I've got a stiff neck."—Exchange.

We make life to the pettiness of our daily living. We should exalt our living to the grandeur of life.—Phillips Brooks.

Package For Henry.

"Yes, Henry and I certainly possess similarities!" exclaimed the adoring bride. "We are surely interested in the savings!"

"Yes, I feed Henry's mother-in-law grimly, I certainly are. You care more for Henry than for any one else in the world, and so does he!"—New York Times.

Far Fields Are Always Green.

Nearly every fellow is in hopes that some day he will be able to quit the kind of work he is doing. If it is hard work, he wants to do something easy, and if it is easy he wants a position that isn't so confining. If he has a job where he works in an office part of the time and on the street part of the time he wants to get into something where he won't always have to be running in and out.

The clerk in a store thinks he would like a place where he wouldn't have to work regular hours, and the man whose time belongs to himself thinks he would like to be a clerk. "When you are through with the day's work," he says to the clerk, "you're through, but I have always got something to worry me."

Husband thinks that doing the housework and talking to the neighbor is a snap, and wife feels that she would be perfectly happy if she could go out and work like a man does.

Almost everybody is dissatisfied with his job and is determined that his son shall not do that kind of work. Even the fellow who draws an enormous salary isn't contented—he feels he ought to be doing something else.—Fort Worth Star-Telegram.

How a Beaver Can Work.

A young beaver in Regent's park gardens, London, was once placed at work upon a tree twelve feet long and two feet six inches thick just as the town clocks sounded the hour of noon. The beaver began by barking the tree a foot above the ground. That done, he attacked the wood. He worked hard, alternating his labor with dips in his bathing pond. He bathed and labored alternately until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when he ate his supper of bread and carrots and paddled about in his pond until half past 5 o'clock. Ten minutes later, when only one inch of the tree's diameter remained intact, he bore upon his work, and the tree fell. Before it fell the beaver ran as men run when they have fired a blast. Then as the tree lay on the ground he portioned it out mentally and again began to gnaw. He worked at intervals all night, cut the log into three parts, rolled two of the portions into the water and reserved the other third for his permanent shelter. The work done, he took a bath.

Waterton's Climb.

The steeplejack's ability to keep his head and feet while working on a "lept" which is a ledge three feet wide between abysses 500 feet deep is a gift. Like the poet, the steeplejack is born, not made. Charles Waterton, the naturalist, had the gift and would have adorned the profession—the only one into which men do not drift.

When on a visit to Rome, Waterton determined to rival the feats of the Italian climbers who yearly scaled the dome of St. Peter's and the pinnacles of the castle of St. Angelo, to illuminate their summits on the feast of St. Peter. Eighty men used to climb the dome on two successive nights, and the boldest completed the spectacle by crowning the cross with a waving torch of fire. Each night's show was said, on the average, to cost a man's life. Waterton scaled the dome by daylight and left his glove upon the vane.—Los Angeles Times.

Helping the Clock.

"Aha!" said the head clerk. "I'm glad to notice that you're arriving punctually now, Mr. Slocombe."

"Yes, sir. I've bought a parrot."

"A parrot? What on earth for? I told you to get an alarm clock."

"Yes; I did. But after a day or two I got used to it, and it didn't wake me. So I got the parrot. And now when I go to bed I fix the alarm clock and put the parrot's cage on top of it. When the alarm goes off it startles the parrot, and what that bird says would wake up anybody."—London Fun.

Inconsistent.

"I hear you were arrested for speeding."

"Yes. The judge was a friend of mine."

"You were in luck."

"Not at all. It's true he inquired politely about my health, but when I said I was feeling well he assessed a fine that made me sick."—Exchange.

What Would Stagger Them.

A philosopher writing in the Milwaukee Journal says:

"It is a popular diversion to talk about how dumfounded our grandfathers would be by our telephones and motorcars, and so on, but apparently no one dares imagine what they would think of the bills."

"Here is the Answer" in WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL

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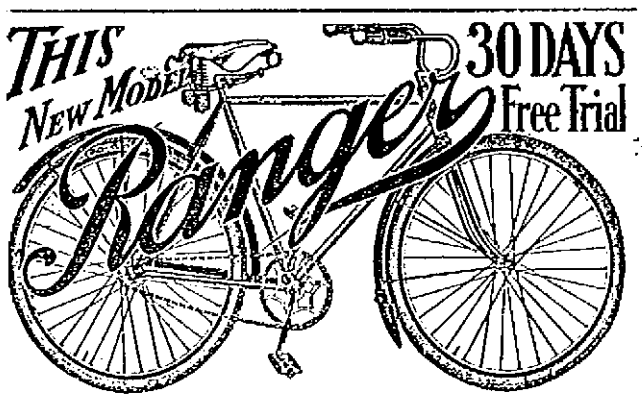

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Went Too Far.

An unsuccessful lover was asked by what means he had lost the object of his affections.

"Alas," he said, "I flattered her till she got too proud to speak to me!"

Stone Wall.

Novice—Why do they call it Wall street? Lover—Bump up against it and you'll find out.—New York Times.

He who believes in nobody knows that he himself is not to be trusted.—Auerbach.

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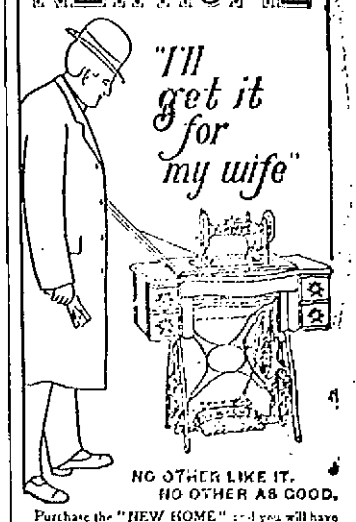

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The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO

Office Telephone 181
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Saturday, January 6, 1917.

The state of Maine shipped 1,750,000 Christmas trees this year and all rural New England shipped more or less of the same kind. The time will come when a stop will have to be put to this wholesale slaughter of young trees.

Newporters will regret the departure of Admiral Knight from this Station, as he has taken a great interest in the city and has accomplished a great deal in bringing about closer relations between Newport and the Navy. He will carry the best wishes of hundreds of Newport friends.

Government bonds totalling $279,256,000 must be issued and additional internal revenue taxes yielding $191,817,000 levied to provide for federal expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, according to Secretary McAdoo. A Democratic administration is always the forerunner of a bond issue.

President Wilson told Senator Newlands Saturday that if this Congress does not enact into law his suggestion for additional railroad legislation to prevent strikes and lockouts, he will call a special session of next Congress. The country is not hankering after any more of President Wilson's legislation on eight hour laws, etc.

Mr. David Jayne Hill, diplomat and historian, in the Rochester Post-Express, says President Wilson seems to trust for guidance in moments of perplexity to a mystical guide, or "inspiring genius," from whom he believes he receives wisdom that cannot be secured from "common counsel." "Such a mystical counsellor, is of course wholly irresponsible," Dr. Hill adds.

There were 133,442 more cattle and horses, and 605,338 more sheep and goats using the National Forests in 1916 than in 1915. This increase was in spite of large eliminations of grazing lands from the forests. It is accounted for by improved methods of handling the stock and by more intimate knowledge of the forage on the ranges and their carrying capacity.

The New York Tribune asserts that Secretary Lansing will resign, McAdoo will return to business in New York, Baker will be shifted to the department of justice, Gregory will be appointed to the Court of Appeals, and Redfield will resign. The papers seem determined to remodel Wilson's Cabinet for him. It needs remodelling bad enough, but we doubt much if the papers will make him see it. In all probability there will not be much change.

It is evident that Providence has a dangerous gang of thieves at work. Not long since they entered a house on the east side in broad daylight and stole a purse of money from the dining-room table that had been left there only for a moment by the mistress of the house. N[illegible] have been to Roger Williams [illegible] and stolen a cannon. It took a two-horse low gear and several men to handle it, but it seems that they got away with it. The question naturally arises, are there no police in Providence?

This has been a week of inaugurations and installations. The City government with Mayor Burdick at the head was installed Monday, as were all the other city governments in the other five cities of the state. Tuesday the new state government with Governor Beeckman at the helm was set in motion for two years, and on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings the officers of many of the fraternal organizations were inducted into their official chairs. It can now be said that the machinery of both state, city and local organizations is fully in motion.

The Governor's Message.

The third annual message of His Excellency Governor Beeckman to the General Assembly, which is printed in ful on page 2 of this issue, is a straightforward business document from beginning to end. It shows that Governor Beeckman has kept himself in close touch with the affairs of the State and he discusses the important issues in an intelligent and thoughtful manner. The vein of economy and economical management of state affairs permeates the entire message. At the same time he recommends liberal appropriations where such appropriations are most needed. The message as a whole will meet the approval of all good citizens. It is well worth a careful perusal.

Mayor Burdick's Address.

The address of His Honor Mayor Burdick is well worth reading. It is a well written document and deals plainly with many subjects that are of vital interest to Newport. He alludes to the increase in taxation every year and rightly concludes that "what we have acquired has not been commensurate with the outlay." He blames the new tax law passed by the state a few years ago for much of this increase because of the inequality of the tax. He very properly says "It is the inequality of the tax to which we all object and to which we have a right to object." Our present mongrel city charter comes in for just condemnation. There are many recommendations in the message which the city government and the people will do well to heed and see properly carried out.

General Assembly.

Governor R. Livingston Beeckman and the other State officers were inducted into office with the usual ceremonies on Tuesday in the presence of a large gathering, including a number of Newporters. Following the meeting of the two houses for organization they met in grand committee for the inaugural ceremonies, the usual proclamation being made from the balcony of the State House and a salute being fired from the battery below. Governor Beeckman delivered a businesslike inaugural address which was followed with the closest attention by all present.

In the organization of the Senate and House there were no changes made in the elected officers, but some new faces appear among the appointed attendants. Little business has been transacted as yet and it will be next week before the committees are announced. A bill to abolish the property qualification for voters has been introduced, as has also a proposed new constitution for the State, both coming from the Democratic side.

There are many matters of interest hanging fire. The members of both houses are much concerned as to their committee appointments and some of them will doubtless be disappointed when the announcements are made. Much quiet campaigning is being done in the interests of candidates for offices to be filled by the General Assembly, the most interest being felt over the State Auditor's berth, made vacant by the death of Captain Charles C. Gray. Senator Philip H. Wilbour of Little Compton and ex-Mayor Robert S. Burlingame of Newport are the leading candidates, and it is probable that the office will be filled next week in grand committee. There has been some interest felt over the office of Sheriff of Newport County, for which it was reported that Representative Fletcher W. Lawton of Newport was a candidate, but it is understood that he has withdrawn, leaving the field to Sheriff James Anthony.

Governor Beeckman has announced the appointment of Col. F. W. Matteson and Col. Frank W. Tillinghast to fill two vacancies on the State armory commission.

The hour for beginning the sessions has been changed this year, the Senate meeting at 12.30 and the House at 1.00. In consequence many of the members of the House do not arrive at the Capitol until after the Senate has adjourned. There has been some talk of changing the hour for the Senate session to correspond with that of the House, and in some respects that would be better for the Newport County members.

Averting Strikes--Here and in Canada

The American Federation of Labor objects to the introduction into this country of the Canadian method of dealing with labor disputes. The Canadian Federation of Labor, on the other hand, is on record as desiring to have the scope of the act extended so as to cover other than public utilities disputes. By "orders in council" this has been done in the past year in several cases which arose in industries engaged in producing war material, and where strikes were averted even though the government's action was taken after the friction had actively developed.

The Canadian act, at home, has a long record of successes to its credit. It has been in force for less than ten years, during which time 212 disputes have been dealt with. One hundred and twenty-three of these arose in the transportation business—railroads, street railways, or shipping. In all but twenty-one cases a strike was averted. The method of averting a strike which best meets the approval of the American Federation of Labor, it would appear, is the method of forcing favorable legislation from Congress at the point of the pistol.

Wilson's Peace Note.

President Wilson's peace note is getting some hard raps in the U. S. Senate. Lodge of Massachusetts gave it a most scathing raking on Wednesday. Ex-President Roosevelt says the note is only favorable to the Germans. He says:

"Senator Lodge and Congressman Gardner have rendered a great public service and have made all good citizens of this country their debtors. The defenders of the administration are still actively discussing whether the President's recent manifesto was a peace note or a war note, the President's own secretary of state having interpreted it in two precisely opposing directions within six hours. To be sure this represents a rather longer interval than usual between the changes of mind of the administration, but in the present instance there seems to have been more design than usual in the change of mind.

"But perhaps the most preposterous absurdity is the statement that the United States is ready and eager to guarantee the peace of the world. The spectacle of the President trying by the aid of Messrs. Daniels and Baker to guarantee the peace of any nation under the sun against a single powerful and resolute foe is as comical as anything that was ever written by Artemus Ward."

An appeal against the will of the late Patrick Buckley, which was admitted to probate in this city this week, has been filed by his widow and a daughter, Mrs. Lilliar C. Gibbons.

The New Haven Railroad will serve no more table d'hote meals on its dining cars—only a la carte.

One of the local confectioners has his ice house about half filled with splendid ice, some over nine inches thick. A short time more would enable him to fill the house, but the rain of Friday was decidedly discouraging.

PORTSMOUTH.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Babbitt are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son on New Year's Day.

Mrs. Frank J. Thomas has been ill with tonsilitis.

Mrs. William B. Spooner of Water street is ill with pneumonia and Miss Ruth Anthony of Tiverton is caring for her.

Miss Laura Wadsworth of Berkeley, R. I., has been the guest of Mrs. Joseph Oliveria.

Mr. and Mrs. John Marshall have been entertaining the latter's sister, Miss Ethel Edmundson of Providence, for the past two weeks.

Rev. and Mrs. John F. Lowden have had as guests their daughter and granddaughters, Mrs. Charles Howell and Misses Clara and Rebecca Howell of Pawtucket.

Mrs. Charles Monroe, who is ill with measles at the home of Mrs. Hannah Cook, has been quarantined.

Miss Kate L. Durfee has been visiting Mr. and Mr. Horace E. Remington of Providence.

About 60 friends of Rev. John F. Lowden gathered at his home on Monday evening to celebrate his birthday. Rev. Mr. Lowden was away at the time the company arrived, and he was completely surprised when he arrived home and found the party there. There was a short program of music and readings, those appearing on the program being Mr. and Mrs. William F. Brayton, Mr. Robert M. Wyatt, Mrs. Robert Doane, Roy Cross and Miss Martha Ashley. Refreshments were served. Rev. Mr. Lowden received many gifts of a useful nature.

Mrs. William F. Freeborn has been confined to her house by illness.

The public schools which have been closed for the Christmas vacation began their sessions on Tuesday. During vacation repairs have been made to Newtown School.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Anthony of Park avenue recently entertained a party of friends in honor of the fortieth anniversary of their marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Jethro J. Peckham are entertaining Miss Alice Chase of Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Peckham have also had as guest recently the former's sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Marshall of Providence and Miss Anna Alger of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Ashley have been entertaining Miss Carol Davis and Miss Shaw of Everett, Mass.

Mr. J. Harrison Peckham was installed as Venerable Advisor in the Newport Camp, Modern Woodmen of America, at the annual installation on Tuesday evening.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union held a meeting at the home of the President, Mrs. Eunice A. Greene, on Tuesday evening. The meeting was opened by devotional exercises. There was a short business session when Mrs. Charles Grinnell was elected superintendent of social purity to take the place of Mrs. Ruth Borden, who resigned because of poor health. An interesting program, arranged by Miss Etta Sherman, superintendent of the peace department, was presented. Those appearing on the program were Miss Finis Macomber, Miss Marguerite Helman, Miss Alice Marz, Miss Etta Sherman, Mrs. A. Edward Kelsey and Mrs. Eunice A. Greene. A social hour followed. Refreshments were served.

Prof. E. Harold Geer of Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has been the guest of Mr and Mrs. William W. Anthony.

Miss Finis Macomber assisted in receiving at the reception on New Year's day given by Mrs. William MacLeod of Newport.

A party of young people from this town went skating in Tiverton on New Year's day.

Sandy Point Farm has completed harvesting ice and the Black Point Farm ice-houses are filled, some of the ice being eleven inches thick.

Mr. Ward Elliott entertained a party on New Year's Eve, the guests being the several committees of the Owls' Club at the recent social given by the Club.

One of the Sunday School classes at the Friends' church have installed a telephone in the home of the pastor, Rev. A. Edward Kelsey, as their Christmas gift to him. The gift was a surprise to Rev. Mr. Kelsey.

Mr. J. Austin Peckham has returned from a visit of a week to friends in New Hampshire.

Mrs. N. Horace Peckham has gone to Middletown to care for Mrs. Joel Peckham who is quite ill.

A party of young people motored to Tiverton Four Corners Tuesday to attend a whist and dance there.

Miss Jean Barclay and Miss Helen Sinclair have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Coggeshall.

Mr. George Anthony, Jr., has been ill with an affection of the bronchial tubes.

Messrs. Roy Peckham and Francis Murphy gave a dancing party at Oakland Hall on Tuesday evening. There was a good attendance, many being present from Newport.

There was no delivery of the mails on Monday, and the mail having accumulated since Saturday morning, the Tuesday morning delivery was very late.

MIDDLETOWN.

(From our regular Correspondent.)

AQUIDNECK GRANGE.

The closing meeting of Aquidneck Grange for the year was held last week at the town hall, Worthy Master John Nicholson presiding. Two vacancies in the list of new officers for 1917 had to be supplied and Miss Mary Manchester was appointed secretary, and Mrs. Julia Brown, Ceres. Mrs. William C. Hubbell gave her annual report as secretary. The present membership is 129—70 men and 59 women. Mrs. Hubbell's resignation as secretary, after having served most efficiently for 7 years, is deeply regretted. The retiring master, Mr. Nicholson, expressed his thanks for the loyal support given him the past two years, and wished the Grange success and prosperity in the new year. At the suggestion of the incoming Master, Henry C. Sherman, Jr., Past Deputy Edmund Spooner of East Greenwich, a native of Middletown, will be invited to install the new officers on January 11th.

At the conclusion of the business a Christmas Cobweb party was conducted by Miss Helen Stoddard assisted by Miss M. May Ward, Miss Agnes Murphy and Mr. Joseph F. Murphy. Christmas boxes filled with candy were found at the ends of the webs or strings. Light refreshments were served, and the evening concluded with dancing.

HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Women's Home Missionary Society was held Friday instead of the regular date Tuesday, at the parlors of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in charge of the president, Mrs. Fred P. Webber. A children's society called, "The Mothers' Jewels," having been formed recently, Miss Amy Barker was appointed the secretary of this branch, which is to be under her charge. It was voted to send $10.00 to the school at Camden, S. C., which is being maintained by this society, to assist in making up a deficit of $80.00 on the teachers' salaries.

Following the business, Miss Barker conducted a program entitled "Hospitals and Missions conducted under the auspices of the W. H. M. Societies." Leaflets were read by various members with incidental remarks on the different phases of the work by Mrs. Walter P. Buck, the Conference president. In conclusion, the monthly enigmas were conducted much as a spelling match with Mrs. John Nicholson and Mrs. Isaac Peabody as captains. In conjunction with the January meeting there will be a thank offering service and Mrs. Buck will present as the program, "Immigrant Work."

MR. DIMAN LEAVES.

Rev. John B. Diman conducted his concluding service at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel on Sunday, leaving Monday night for New York for the winter. The warm regard for all who know him go with him as his long and intimate relations with the people of Middletown since his coming to the chapel in 1888 have endeared him to a large circle of acquaintances. His resignation at the chapel leaves a vacancy that can never be filled. The Bishop has been unable to secure a successor as yet, and will himself conduct the service on Sunday morning next.

A special New Year service, with a celebration of the Holy Eucharist, will be conducted next Sunday afternoon at the church of the Holy Cross by Rev. Everett P. Smith.

The members of the Junior Epworth League held a Christmas tree party on Saturday afternoon at the M. E. Church.

The Paradise and Oliphant Schools opened on Monday, to make up time. The remainder will open on Monday January 8th after a two weeks vacation.

Mrs. John W. McCartney has closed her Middletown home, for the winter and has joined her husband at Bayonne, New Jersey, where he is working on a large contract.

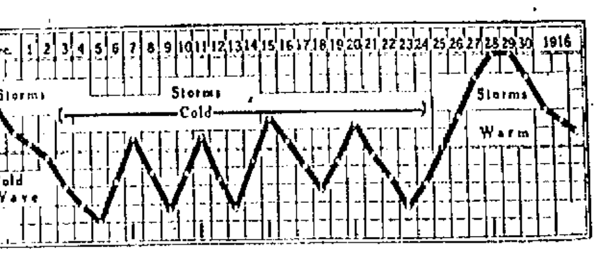
The Women's Foreign Missionary Society held their monthly meeting Tuesday at the Methodist parsonage by invitation of Mrs. Walter P. Buck. The president, Mrs. Fred Smith, was in the chair. The Society voted to give the stereoptican lecture, "The Heritage of Half a Century," at the M. E. Church on January 25th. The corresponding secretary, Mrs. Reuben Wallace Peckham, having left town, Mrs. Elisha A. Peckham was appointed to complete the remainder of the Society's year.

At the conclusion of the business, Mrs. Peckham presented as the afternoon's program, "The Christian Conquest of Europe--West," having been assisted by Mrs. Ida M. Brown, Mrs. Isaac Peabody, Mrs. Buck and Mrs. Smith.

St. George's School re-opened on Thursday after the two weeks recess at Christmas. Mr. Stephen P. Cabot will act as headmaster until the completion of the school year in June.

The annual meeting of the Free Library Association was postponed from Monday evening to Saturday afternoon when it will be held at the Public Library, West Main Road.

WEATHER BULLETIN.



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December temperatures and precipitation will average about normal. First and last weeks will be cooler than usual, middle two weeks warmer than usual. Cold waves near December 5 and 27, warm waves near the 11th and 20th Most rain and most severe storms during the weeks centering on December 8 and 28.

Treble line represents seasonable normal temperatures, the heavy black line the predicted departures from normal. The black line tending upward indicates rising temperature and downward indicates falling temperature. Where the heavy temperature line goes above normal indications are for warmer, and below cooler than usual. The I indicates when storm waves will cross meridian 90, moving eastward. Count one or two days later for east of meridian 90, and one to three days earlier for west of it. Warm waves will be about a day earlier and cool waves a day later.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 4, 1917.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent Jan. 11 to 15, warm wave 10 to 14, cool wave 13 to 17. Temperatures of this will average above the usual, storm forces will be a little more intense than common, but no very great storms are expected. Most precipitation is expected in northwest, particularly in northern Rockies. High temperatures are expected to cross continent from 11 to 15 and be followed by a cold wave from 15 to 19.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver near Jan. 14 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of 15, plains and sections 16, meridian 90, great lakes and Ohio valleys 17, eastern sections 18, reaching Newfoundland near Jan. 19. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave and cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

This will be the greatest and most important storm of the month and we give positive and particular warnings to our readers, hoping they may avoid its dangers. It will be of the blizzard kind and will affect much of the continent, particularly in northern half and more particularly its northwest quarter. This will be the first section of the storm; next section will be described in next bulletin.

Some heavy snows will reach the plains and sections of middle Canada, very deep snows are expected in the northern Rockies, dangerous storms on northwestern North Pacific coast and in all parts of Alaska. All northern States will get a share of these great winter storms which will be further described in next bulletin.

Another section of these great storm forces will affect the West Indies, Gulf of Mexico and Central America, where unusually severe weather is expected, particularly from Jan. 18 to 22. Near Jan. 19 a great norther, a blizzard, is expected in the northern Rockies and central valleys; much suffering and inconvenience may be avoided by being prepared.

These storms will belong to a new weather era and will inaugurate the 1917 crop season. For January the precipitation for this continent will go to the northern Rockies, Pacific slope and particularly to Alaska. A second part of the precipitation will go to Central America, northwestern South America and eastern Cuba.

Another severe storm period is expected during last week of January. Better not plan outdoor matters for that week. The 1917 storms are not expected to be so severe as were those of 1916, but the cropweather will be a matter of exceedingly great importance. We are now inclined to believe that Joseph knew something about planetary influences on the weather, otherwise he could not have advised the king of Egypt when to lay up a bountiful supply of grain and other supplies for use during a series of drouth years which he predicted.

A Far Fetched Explanation.

The Des Moines Register and Leader explains the refusal of Senator La Follette and his four followers to vote for Senator Gallinger as President pro tem of the Senate upon the ground that "it marks the beginning of a new revolt of progressive Republicans against the old guard, growing out of disgust with the management of the Hughes campaign." The explanation seems rather far-fetched. Senator Gallinger did not manage the Hughes campaign. Nor did any of the old guard. Mr. Willcox was a personal selection; he chose his bureau chiefs and other assistants largely from the Progressives. He frowned upon counsel from regular sources as distinguished from progressive sources. Why should Senator Gallinger be made a vicarious sacrifice for Mr. Willcox?

Peace Talk Without Armistice.

That there will be no armistice, even if the Allied Powers consent to examine the German peace proposals, is not without precedent. The Portsmouth Peace Conference, which concluded the Russo-Japanese War, was conducted with all the belligerents in the field, and at least one bloody engagement took place as the envoys strove for peace.

WEEKLY ALMANAC, JANUARY 1917.

STANDARD TIME.

	Sun rises		Sun sets		Moon sets			Water Eve	
6 Sat	7	13	4	28	6	01	03	6	55
7 Sun	7	15	4	29	6	45	46	7	07
8 Mon	7	15	4	30	rises		28	7	40
9 Tues	7	14	4	31	6	05	07	8	30
10 Wed	7	14	4	32	7	05	47	9	12
11 Thur	7	14	4	33	8	06	27	9	53
12 Fri	7	13	4	34	9	0	06	10	31

Full Moon Jan. 8 [illegible]h. Morning
Moon's last qr. Jan. 16 [illegible]h. Morning
New Moon Jan. 23 [illegible]h. Morning
First qr. Jan. 29 [illegible]h. Evening

DEATHS

On December 29, Abigail ... Angier, daughter of the late Calvin ... and Anne Hurd Walley.

In this city, Dec. 30th, ... J. Curry.

In this city, 31st ult., Jo... De..., in his 79th year.

In this city, 1st inst., Sal... ...mons, widow of Lysander Stevens, in her ... year.

In this city, 2d inst., ... widow of John ...

In this city, 3d inst., Tho... Keene.

In this city, ...d inst., ... Albinton.

In Boston, Mass., Catherine ... of Michael Harrington, and daughter of the late ... Mary and J... Harrington early of Newport.

In Middletown, 2... ult., ...s S. Johnson.

In Tiverton, 29th ult., ... C. Smith, in his 60th year.

In Warren, 1st inst., ... Thomas, daughter of the late Captain ... and Sarah Ann Gardner, in her 82d ...

HOUSES, SITES AND FARMS

Persons living in other cities, away from Newport, or wishing to invest for themselves or friends regardless of cost. ... furnished and unfurnished ... farms or sites for building, can obtain what they want by writing to

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

REAL ESTATE ...

... Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

[illegible]

NEWS CONDENSED FOR BUSY READERS

Happenings In Various Parts of New England

Michael J. Moran, 49, was killed at Boston when he fell down a flight of stairs.

Professor George T. Files of Bowdoin college was elected president of the Maine Automobile association.

William M. Smith was sentenced to ... years in state prison for assault on Mary McDonald, 15, at Dedham, Mass.

Cornelius Crowley, 62, while driving a team at Boston, fell from the wagon seat before the wheels and was killed.

The proposed merger of the National Shawmut and the Merchants' National banks, Boston, has been abandoned.

Patrick F. Foley, 38, of Somerville, Mass., while cranking his automobile was jammed against another car and killed.

Edmund Amarola, 4, died at Boston as the result of burns. He was poking a furnace fire with a stick when his clothing caught fire.

Charles H. Whitten, for many years cashier of the Augusta Savings bank, and formerly state bank commissioner, died at Augusta, Me.

The T wharf property at Boston will be used as a site for five great cold storage warehouses, each to be eleven stories high and 140x152 feet.

About a score of churches of all creeds in Gloucester will share in the $100,000 worth of property left by Charles A. Reed of Gloucester, Mass.

Engineer Henry L. Stearns was killed and three men injured when a locomotive sideswiped a passenger locomotive which was switching at Boston.

Dominick Chiffalo, 38, while working in the Waltham, Mass., Bleachery and Dye Works, was crushed to death after being caught, in whirling belting.

Edward Doheny, 40, formerly a well known baseball pitcher for the Giants and Pittsburg teams, died in a Medfield, Mass., hospital of tuberculosis.

The engine house of the Boston and Maine railroad at Newport, Vt., was destroyed by fire and four locomotives badly damaged. The loss is upward of $60,000.

Dr. Sarah E. Jenness, 50 years old and until recently a practising physician in Boston, lost her life when her home at Wolfeboro, N. H., was destroyed by fire.

The rapidly thinning ranks of large American schooners are further depleted by the loss of the five-master Fannie Palmer of Boston, which foundered at sea.

Following the example of physicians of Lexington and other Massachusetts towns, the physicians of Milford, Hopedale and Upton have boosted the cost of getting well.

Stanley R. Bryant, president of the Windsor, Vt., County Trust company and who, prior to 1912, was for sixteen years postmaster of Windsor, died at the age of 67.

While on duty on his train, P. J. Barrett, 55, of Wakefield, Mass., a conductor on the Boston and Maine, was seized with a stroke of apoplexy and died two hours later.

In attempting to steal a ride on a moving auto truck at Cambridge, Mass., John S. McNamara, 14, was killed when he slipped and fell under the wheels of the truck.

Captain Courtney Gilbert, 60, of Boothbay, Me., who followed the sea since he was 8 years old, was found dead from accidental gas poisoning in a Portland, Me., lodging house.

Thirty-five guests in Hotel Miller, Great Barrington, Mass., were driven to the streets by a fire in a house furnishing store on the street floor of the hotel. The loss is $25,000.

Nantucket, Mass., fisher folk gained a rich prize when they brought into port, apparently seaworthy, the three-masted schooner Roger Drury, which had been abandoned by her crew.

As the result of a report submitted by landscape architects, Boston city officials decided to reject the suggestion of Shakesperian guilds that a Shakesperian village be erected in the Fenway.

A scare was thrown into the police force of Salem, Mass., by the suspension of six patrolmen following the declaration of their superiors that they intend to enforce the strictest discipline in the department.

Dr. Celia P. Adams died at Boston a suicide. This finding by Judge Palmer and the filing of the report with the district attorney ends another chapter in the triangular mystery case of three osteopaths.

Captain Henry F. Ladbury of Company I, First regiment, Connecticut National Guard, relieved of his command and ordered to report at Hartford for further orders, committed suicide by shooting at the state armory at New Britain.

Mrs. Sophronia H. White, aged 101 years and 4 months, died at New Sharon, Me.

[illegible], who lived at [illegible], Mass., committed suicide by shooting.

Ida Schwartz, 2, was choked to death by a wooden toy with which she was playing in her home at Worcester, Mass.

INFLUENCE OVER HIGH OFFICERS

Mrs. Cornwallis-West Exerted It to Great Extent

COURT OF INQUIRY REPORT

Irish Officer Whose Honor Was Involved Is Exonerated and "Mrs. Astor" of London Society Officially Censured For "Highly Discreditable" Conduct and Untruthfulness

London, Jan. 1.—The most tremendous social and military sensation in years stirred London when a court of inquiry rendered its findings in the case of the army scandal which has agitated English society for many months, and which involved charges against some of the highest officers in the English army.

The woman in the case is Mrs. William Cornwallis-West, the "Mrs. Astor" of London society, whose power and influence at court and at the war office were said to be such that certain army officials were mere puppets in executing her commands.

Photo by American Press Association.
MRS. CORNWALLIS-WEST

The late Sir Arthur B. Markham, Liberal member of parliament, who died last August, demanded an inquiry in the house of commons into this matter and was seconded by Irish members, who declared that a young Irish officer's honor was involved. It has since developed that the was Lieutenant Patrick Barrett of the Welsh Fusiliers.

According to a statement in the house of commons before recess, he was completely exonerated; his commanding officer, Colonel Delme-Radcliffe, was removed from his command, and General Cowans was censured, but was returned because of his good work. General Thomas, who was also concerned, was vindicated.

Barrett was a sergeant in the Welsh Fusiliers. Delme-Radcliffe and other officers recommended him for a commission late in 1915, and his claims were supported by Colonel and Mrs. Cornwallis-West and several prominent civilians.

"Probably before this time, and certainly later," says the report, "Mrs. Cornwallis-West began to take more than an ordinary interest in Barrett, to which he consistently failed to respond. Eventually he wrote her in February last a letter of remonstrance, which she placed in the hands of his commanding officers."

Barrett was severely censured by his commander without the opportunity of stating his case. Soon after that he was transferred to another battalion on the demands of Mrs. Cornwallis-West. Cowans, who aided the Cornwallis-Wests in securing Barrett's transfer, is censured for interfering with discipline. General MacKinnon, who was also concerned in the correspondence, is criticised for interfering with the affairs of the western command after he relinquished his command, but is not disciplined, because he has since retired.

The court of inquiry reports regarding Mrs. Cornwallis-West:

"We have no doubt that her injudicious boasting of the power she wielded at the war office—which was confirmed to an appreciable extent by the wording of some of Sir John Cowan's letters—was calculated to bring him and the administration at the war office into disrepute.

"We feel obliged to record our opinion that this lady's conduct, as revealed in this case, has been highly discreditable, in her behavior towards Second Lieutenant Barrett before his letter of the 14th of February, in her vindictive attempts to injure him afterwards, and in the untruthful evidence she gave before us.

"It appeared in the evidence that this lady holds positions of some importance in the county of Denbigshire in various associations of a public character for assisting in war work. In our opinion it is to be regretted that she should hold such positions."

Public bequests of $139,000 are included in the will of Dr. Abner L. Merrill, which was filed for probate at Exeter, N. H.

A fall in his own house cost the life of Michael Branigan, 60, of Malden, Mass. He slipped coming down stairs, breaking his neck.

CARRANZA OFFICIAL IN MUNITIONS PLOT

Charge Against Counsel General Arrested at New York

New York, Jan. 4.—Ivan T. Burns, Carranza consul general here, was arrested, charged with being concerned in a conspiracy to ship arms and ammunition to Vera Cruz in violation of President Wilson's embargo proclamation of October, 1915.

The arrest, made by special agents of the department of justice, is the outcome of a raid on the offices of an importing and exporting company operated here recently by Mexicans, and of the arrest, subsequently, of Reuben Mier, at Houston, Tex. Mier formerly was employed here in the Mexican consulate.

Three illegal shipments of munitions into Mexico valued at $300,000 have been made by Mexican agents in New York, according to Assistant United States Attorney Knox. The plot, he said, was discovered when one of the boxes being unloaded at Vera Cruz broke open and ammunition tumbled out. The box was labelled "Machinery."

FORTUNE OF $800,000

About to Fall Into the Hands of Wife of Actor Hilliard

New York, Jan. 5.—Mrs. Robert Hilliard, wife of the actor, and daughter of James Everard, the brewer, will shortly receive $800,000 from her father's estate. Everard died May 31, 1913.

Mrs. Hilliard, who was the brewer's only daughter, inherited two-thirds of his large residuary estate. This has been held in trust for her, and under the terms of her father's will is now payable to her outright. She has reached the age of 25, when it was provided she should receive the principal of the trust.

Sums already turned over to Mrs. Hilliard by the trustees amount to $194,353, in addition to an apartment house, the Olga, which was built by her father and named after her.

Upon the death of her mother Mrs. Hilliard will receive another trust of about $450,000.

IVERNIA IS SUNK

Former Cunarder Torpedoed While Carrying British Troops

London, Jan. 5.—The former Cunard liner Ivernia, employed as a transport by the British government, was torpedoed in the Mediterranean by a German submarine and thirty-three of the crew and 120 military men were lost.

The Ivernia, which was a vessel of 14,278 tons, was carrying troops to Salonica. The high seas made it very difficult to launch the lifeboats, and in spite of all that could be done some of them were swamped. It was in this way that most of the fatalities occurred.

"BLUE-EYED BABY" JOKE

It Turns Out to Be an Affair of Real Human Interest

Saugus, Mass., Jan. 2.—Saugus lodge, Knights of Pythias, gave away a healthy, blue-eyed baby last night, but it was a baby pig, not a human "kiddie."

And thereby hangs a touching tale of human interest, for in spreading its offer to give away a "baby" to a worthy couple at its annual ball the lodge received a flood of requests for real babies, with the result that homes will be found for eight or ten, perhaps more, little waifs.

WILL DISAPPOINT FANS

Carrigan Gives Final Refusal to Manage Red Sox Team

Lewiston, Me., Jan. 5.—William F. Carrigan announced for the second time within a week that he will not manage the Red Sox for the season of 1917.

He said he had made up his mind to stay at home this year. In his talk with President Frazee over the phone, the Sox president asked him to consider it a while longer. Carrigan refused and said: "My answer of 'No' is final."

Newfoundland on Water Wagon

St. John's, Jan. 1.—At midnight Saturday night the whole island of Newfoundland went "dry." A prohibition act becoming effective stopped the import, manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors of every kind within the colony. Severe penalties for violation of the legislation are provided.

Government to Control Wireless

Washington, Jan. 5.—The navy department is determined to push the measure now in congress providing government control of wireless to the limit. The department is especially anxious that the government purchase all stations used for commercial purposes.

McNamara In Dungeon

San Quentin, Cal., Jan. 5.—For refusing to work in the jute mill, James B. McNamara, serving a life sentence in prison for dynamiting the Los Angeles Times building, is confined in the prison dungeon.

Mrs. Annie M. Chase, 52, of Central Falls, R. I., died from burns received when her clothing caught fire from an oil heater.

The Wellesley, Mass. Congregational church, attended by many Wellesley students, was destroyed by fire. The loss is $50,000.

DEATH FOLLOWS SLEUTH'S KNOCK

The Supposed Slayer of Mazie Colbert a Suicide

HIS ACT WAS PREMEDITATED

Uses Brand New Rifle to Put Bullet Into His Head In Bathroom of Exclusive Hotel—Trail From Philadelphia Model's Home Led to Atlantic City

Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 5.—Bernard W. Lewis, scion of a wealthy Pittsburg family, who had been sought in connection with the murder of Mazie Colbert, the artists' model, in a Philadelphia apartment last Saturday, killed himself with a rifle in the bathroom adjoining his bedroom in the exclusive States Villa last night, as two local detectives rapped for admittance on the door of his room.

Photo by American Press Association.
MAZIE COLBERT

The bullet entered the man's temple and death is believed to have been instantaneous. That Lewis anticipated arrest and made preparations to kill himself is indicated by the fact that the rifle was brand new.

Captain of Detectives Malseed received a communication from Captain of Detectives Tate at Philadelphia asking him to endeavor to locate Lewis. Detectives learned that Lewis was known at States Villa.

About 8 o'clock last night word came over the telephone to Malseed's office that a man answering the description of Lewis had entered States Villa and was eating dinner. Detectives Farley and Totten immediately rushed to the house and learned that Lewis had gone to his room on the third floor. They hurried up the stairs and rapped on the door of the bedroom.

"Who is there?" Lewis called out.

"We have a message for you," Farley answered. "Let us in."

"All right," was the reply.

A moment later the detectives heard a door bang inside the room. Thinking Lewis was attempting to escape through a window, they hurried to an adjoining room, from which there was a communicating door to the bathroom of Lewis' apartment. As they tried the door the rifle shot rang out.

They tried to insert a key in the door, but found that the keyhole had been plugged. They then hurried around to the door leading to Lewis' bedroom, where they finally effected an entrance. The door to the bathroom was locked, however, and they were forced to break it open.

Lewis was found half reclining in the bathtub. His finger still clutched the trigger of the rifle and the muzzle rested against his temple.

On the bureau in Lewis' room were several copies of yesterday's Philadelphia, Atlantic City and New York newspapers. Across the front page of one of them ran the headline:

"Girl may solve model mystery." Underneath this was a large cut of Mazie Colbert.

Lewis was positively identified by the owners of the hotel. He was about 38 years of age.

According to the people at the hotel, he arrived there at 10 o'clock Wednesday night and appeared rather morose and uncommunicative. He had been absent from the house much of yesterday. His father is a retired Pittsburg coal operator.

Real Fire In Movie Plant

New York, Jan. 4.—Fire wrecked the studio of the Popular Play and Players Film company with a property loss of about $250,000. The blaze was attributed to spontaneous combustion in the film cutting room.

Crop Values of 1916

Washington, Jan. 3.—Aggregate value of all crops of the country last year was $8,931,587,000, an increase of $2,165,587,000 over the value of 1915 crops.

Margaret S. Sherman, who in 1893 entered the employ of the late Elizabeth G. Stuart in her home at Hyde Park, Mass., and remained there till the death of her employer in 1909, accepted $2500 in settlement of her suit for $10,000 against the executor of the estate.

TEUTONS MASTER OF ALL DOBRUDJA

Russians and Roumanians Are Driven From the Country

London, Jan. 5.—Except for a narrow strip of land projecting into the Danube marshes toward the Moldavian town of Galatz, all of Dobrudja has been cleared by the Teutonic allies of Russian and Roumanian troops.

After the fall of Matchin and Jijila the defenders began to retreat across the Danube toward Braila, and, according to Berlin, a force of Russian rear guards on the peninsula projecting toward Galatz comprises the only entente troops now in Roumania between the Danube river and the Black sea.

In Moldavia the Teutonic allies are continuing their invasion of the country from the south and west.

On the other fronts the operations are still confined to reciprocal bombardments and engagements between small reconnoitering parties.

REPORT ON DRUG TRAFFIC

Bay State Commission Finds Very Serious State of Affairs

Boston, Jan. 5.—That one physician wrote more than 1300 "dope" prescriptions in four months is one of the startling disclosures made in the report of the state commission on habit-forming drugs, which made its report to the legislature.

The report contains figures showing that the victims come from all walks of life, descriptions of the mental and physical effects of drugs upon users and some very plain words concerning unscrupulous physicians and druggists who profit at the expense of dope fiends.

Recommendations are made for legislative action giving prosecuting officials more opportunity to get at such physicians and such druggists and to prevent the unscrupulous from preying on drug users and hiding behind legal technicalities.

The commissioners have devoted six months to an exhaustive inquiry into the subject. They found that there are about 60,000 drug fiends in this state.

DRAWING UP LAWS

Villistas Planning to Set Up New Government In Mexico

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 5.—Adherents of Francisco Villa are already arranging details of a Mexican provisional government to be set up by the bandit chief, officials have been appointed to write laws and a tentative seat of government has been chosen, according to information in the hands of United States authorities here.

Copies of a new proclamation issued by Villa have been secured by federal agents here and are now being translated.

United States department agents are investigating recruiting in this city for revolutionary bands of Mexicans, following receipt of a letter by a Mexican from Quevedo, leader of one of the bands now hovering below Juarez.

RASPUTIN'S POWER

Russians Admit It, Now Czar's "Evil Genius" Has Been Slain

London, Jan. 5.—The Russian censorship which prevented details of the life and influence of the murdered monk, Gregory Rasputin, from being published has now been lifted, says a dispatch from Petrograd, and interesting versions are being printed.

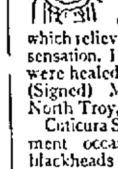
The Retch, in commenting upon the influence of the monk at the Russian court, says many ministers owed their appointment to his influence and daily asked his advice on matters of state.

Coronation of King Charles

Budapest, Jan. 1.—An assemblage of 1500 Hungarian nobles witnessed the coronation of King Charles and Queen Zita. It was the most brilliant in the history of the country. Not even the crowning of Francis Joseph presented such a spectacle of the kingdom's wealth.

Itching Blisters Formed Crust

On Hands. Swelled in Blotches. Red and Angry Looking. Burned and Would Crack and Bleed. Cuticura Healed. Cost $1.00.



"I was poisoned by the use of soap and hard water, and my hands began to burn and itch. The skin would swell up in blotches that were red and angry looking, and little fine water blisters would form. These broke and formed a hard crust and when I shut my hands the skin would crack and bleed.

"I was given a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment which relieved me at once of the burning sensation. I bought more and my hands were healed, and the flesh all smooth." (Signed) Mrs. Martha M. Quimby, North Troy, Vt., Sept. 30, 1916.

Cuticura Soap daily and Cuticura Ointment occasionally prevent pimples, blackheads or other eruptions. Unsightly complexions are often a bar to social and business success.

For Free Sample Each by Return Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. R, Boston." Sold everywhere.

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For booklet describing outdoor winter pastimes in New England, write to Advertising Department, New Haven.

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Chafing Dishes

With an ALCOHOL LAMP you must fill the lamp, adjust the wick, strike a match, and be very careful not to spill alcohol on the table top.

With ELECTRICITY you insert the plug and turn the switch. When this is done you can devote all your attention to the recipe.

We have the ELECTRIC kind, made by the General Electric Co. Ask us about them today

BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 1665

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The National Exchange Bank

At Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business on November 16, 1916.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts		$100,018 26
Overdrafts		115 89
U. S. Bonds		100,000 00
Securities other than U. S. Bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged		170,370 23
Subscription to Stock of Federal Reserve Bank		4,800 00
Value of banking house (if unencumbered)		21,000 00
Other Real Estate Owned		2,700 00
Due from approved Reserve Agents in New York, Chicago and St. Louis	21,537 22	
Due from approved Reserve Agents in Other Reserve Cities	92,525 55	110,062 77
Due from Banks and Bankers (other than above)		8,537 72
Exchanges for Clearing House		6,476 16
Outside Checks and Other Cash Items	4,075 80	
Fractional Currency	1,141 41	5,213 24
Notes of Other National Banks		7,995 00
Lawful reserve in vault and with Federal Reserve Bank		59,077 75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer,		11,000 00
Total		$907,773 42

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in		$101,000 00
Surplus fund		65,000 00
Undivided Profits	$43,364 90	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	5,761 93	21,543 97
Circulating Notes		93,900 00
Due to Banks and Bankers (other than above)	73,635 86	
Dividends unpaid	38 00	
Individual deposits subject to check	501,231 68	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	40,753 67	
Certified checks	2,835 21	
Deposits requiring notice but less than 30 days		626,130 45
Total		$907,773 42

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

County of Newport, ss.:

I, Geo. H. Proud, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. H. PROUD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 23rd day of November, 1916.

PACKER BRAMAN, Notary public.

Correct— Attest:

EDWARD A. BROWN,
EDWARD S. PECKHAM,
WILLIAM R. HARVEY, } Directors.

ENGLAND'S KING NEVER DIES.

The Law Simply Admits a Transfer of Royal Authority.

It is a curious point of British law that the king never dies, or, to put it in another way, it would be useless for any barrister to argue that the ruler's predecessors have really died, since the utmost law will admit is that there may be a "demise of the crown," meaning, of course, simply that there has been a transfer of the royal authority from one person to another.

It is a maxim that "the king can do no wrong," and under the law he would not be held personally responsible for any crime or "tort" that he chose to commit at any time. At any rate, we are assured by high constitutional authorities, the law should actually and literally be so construed and that the statutes hold that any injury his majesty might inflict upon a subject must be ascribed to the king's advisers. One thing seems to be certain, and that is that his majesty can under no circumstances whatever be arrested. Nor, moreover, could his goods be distrained or taken in execution should he fail to meet his liabilities.

A quaint feature of British law is that in theory the king is present at the law court at every sitting, though he might in point of fact be actually on the continent or elsewhere. It follows, therefore, that it is impossible to "nonsuit" him as plaintiff should he not put in an appearance when his case is called, since the law specifically states that the king is there. In a similar sense the king is always constructively present in parliament, though he be, in fact, thousands of miles from his shores.—Exchange.

THE SPILT PEARLS.

An Old Persian Fable of the Caliph and His Faithful Slave.

The most beautiful of all Persian fables, perhaps, is called "The Spilt Pearls" and relates how the couriers of a certain caliph marveled at his choice of an Ethiopian slave for his constant attendant and at the high honors he bestowed on this fellow, who had no special distinction of beauty, strength or grace. Thereupon the caliph told them that, though the slave's features were not fair, kindness beautified them.

Once, when a camel of the caliph's train tripped in a narrow street, a casket fell, broke, and rich pearls fell everywhere. The caliph nodded to his attendant slaves to pick them up, saying that they might have them for themselves, and they all rushed to pick up as many as they could.

One alone remained behind the caliph, the Ethiopian, who did not move. Turning to him, the caliph asked him what he was doing, lingering there, and received the answer that his duty was faithfully to guard his master, and he had sufficient reward in doing that. No one could be called a faithful servant who forgot his duty to his master for the sake of the gifts his master gave.

"Therefore," said the caliph, "I keep him at my side, for he has shown himself to be possessed of the brightest jewel a man can possess, the jewel of faithfulness."—Argonaut.

Original Potato King.

John Pounds, an English cobbler, was the original potato king. He cobbled shoes for sailors in Portsmouth and was grieved by the sight of the ragged boys who ran about the quays. He set himself the task of rescuing them. A hot potato was a wonderful delicacy for these youngsters. John Pounds set his bait. He offered hot potatoes to boys who would come to him and be taught to read and write. Often he was seen pursuing a boy along the wharves holding out a potato like a farmer trying to catch a colt with a feeding of oats. Usually John Pounds and the hot potatoes won. He crowded his narrow workroom with his charges. When he died it was reported of him that he had saved 500 children to useful citizenship.—Toledo Blade.

Oilcloth as a Cure.

Pretty soon after the new arrival in one of New York's big hotels had been assigned to his room he telephoned down to the office for two strips of oilcloth.

"Another one," said the clerk after assuring the guest that the oilcloth would be sent up immediately. "He is a somnambulist, I suppose. We keep strips of oilcloth in reserve for fellows like him. They spread it on the floor at either side of the bed. Stepping on cold oilcloth when he gets out of bed is pretty likely to awaken the most confirmed sleepwalker and prevent nocturnal wandering."

Mackerel For Nerves.

Mackerel is an even better food for the nervous than cod and some other kinds of fish, because it contains a larger percentage of the fat which the nervous system requires. The food value of mackerel is: Water, 73.4 per cent; protein, 18.3 per cent; fat, 7.1 per cent; ash, 1.2 per cent.—Chicago Journal.

Some Purchase!

Freddie—My pa is awful rich. I guess he's rich enough to buy all Brookline. Bobby—My pa's a lot richer'n that. I heard him tell ma this morning he was going to buy New York, New Haven and Hartford.—Boston Transcript.

Cruel.

Jack—That horse knows as much as I do. Belle—Well, don't tell anybody. You may want to sell him some day.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

No one ever honestly follows what light he has without finding that the light increases as he goes forward.

Too Few.

Hub (during the spat)—I don't believe in parading my virtues. Wife—I don't see how you could. It takes quite a number to make a parade.—Boston Transcript.

Prejudice squints when it looks and lies when it talks.

Chopin and the Children.

A chronicler of the life of Chopin, the great pianist, tells the following anecdote: On one occasion the pupils in his father's school, freed temporarily from the restraint of the elder Chopin, arranged to have some fun with their tutor. When the commotion was at its height Chopin entered and set himself to quell it. He told the boys that if they would remain quiet he would play for them. He darkened the room and started his improvisation, telling the skylarkers a romantic story of a band of robbers who approached a house, mounted by ladders to the windows, but were frightened away by a noise within. They fled into a dark wood, where they fell asleep under a starry sky. Chopin by this time was playing more and more softly, as if seeking to lull the robbers in the wood and incidentally the children in the schoolroom to rest. When he had satisfied himself that his hearers had actually fallen asleep Chopin crept from the room and brought his parents to look at them. He turned up the lights, and the boys slept on until he reseated himself at the piano and struck a thrilling chord, at which they all awakened with a start.

Presidential Candidates.

Both political parties have a habit of selecting comparatively poor men for president. In this generation there has not been a rich presidential candidate—at least not rich as defined by the American lexicon.

Roosevelt is the richest Republican who was ever president or Republican nominee for a sojourn in the White House. Wilson, Taft, McKinley, Cleveland, Harrison, Garfield, Grant, Arthur, Hayes, Johnson and Lincoln were not rich.

Nor were the nominees, including Bryan, Blaine and Hancock, possessed of great fortunes.

Samuel J. Tilden, however, was an exception to the general rule. He was a millionaire and was much the wealthiest nominee of either party since before the civil war. In fact, he was the richest man who ever ran for president with any hope of getting the office.

Washington was a rich man for his day, but his wealth was far less than that possessed by Tilden.—Girard in Philadelphia Ledger.

Stairs Waste Effort.

Elevators and other conveyances utilized ordinarily for handling materials may be used also in conserving the strength and increasing the efficiency of the workpeople. It is nothing less than stupid to make tired employees climb down several flights of stairs at the end of a long day's work when there are elevators available and even more stupid to make these people climb up the stairs in the morning, using unnecessarily a large amount of energy which might otherwise help to tide them over the critical fatigue point during the day. It would be part of wisdom to install elevators merely for use of the workers, even if they were of no use for handling materials. Some of the best recently constructed mills have installed escalators for this purpose.—Engineering Magazine.

The Hundred Years' War.

The origin of the Hundred Years' war was the king of England's claim to the crown of France. Philip of France left three sons, all of whom died without issue, and the nearest male heirs were Edward III., who was the nephew of the three sons, and Philip de Valois, who was their cousin. The law in Edward's claim is the Salic law, which passed over women, and Edward owed his blood relationship to his mother. Edward claimed that, though Salic law applied to his mother, being a woman, it could not apply to him, being a man. On this dispute began the war that lasted nearly a century, ending with the many victories of Joan of Arc, which crushed the English authority in France.

Bigger Game.

Booth Tarkington, while in New York recently, was discussing the subject of debt with a playwright friend known for impecuniousness.

"About $1,200 would see me clear of debt," said the playwright. "And I tell you, Tark, if I ever get out of debt once I'll never get $1,200 in the hole again. It will be $12,000 next time. No more piker games for me."—New York Globe.

Salesmanship.

The mere selling of an article is not always proof of good salesmanship. One observer declares, "If a customer is persuaded into buying something she does not want she will not come back." The best salesmanship is that which looks to the future—in other words, which is based on the sound policy of honesty.—Youth's Companion.

London's Electric Service.

London has the most complicated electric service in the world, it is asserted, being dependent upon seventy generating stations, under seventy different authorities, these delivering energy generated at thirty-two different voltages and ten different frequencies.

No Clew.

"Is the new bookkeeper married?"

"I dunno. He's one o' them close mouthed fellows. If he has any trouble he keeps it to himself."—London Telegraph.

Savage Advice.

Ella—What would you advise me to do with my voice, love? Lily—Oh, when the man comes round you might have it tuned!

Measure your mind's height by the shade it casts.—Browning.

He Had Been Married Some Time.

"Always let well enough alone."

"How's that?"

"She refused to marry me at first; then I asked her again."—Exchange.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

STRENGTH OF EGGSHELLS.

The Great End to End Pressure It Requires to Break Them.

Few people are aware of the wonderful provision made by nature to protect against breakage the egg of a bird, by the use of the arch.

"The fact that no man, no matter how strong he may be, is able to break a sound hen's egg by squeezing it between his hands, applying the pressure according to the axis of the egg, made me try to find out the resistance that an egg can withstand in this way," says G. Herrasti of Westerly, R. I., in describing his experiments in the Scientific American.

"Brown eggs proved stronger than white ones and broke under a pressure averaging 155 pounds, the minimum being 125 pounds and the maximum 175.

"White eggs broke under an average pressure of 112.5 pounds.

"The method employed was as follows: The egg, setting point upward, was placed on a platform scale and pressure was applied to it by a lever and a jack. Felt seats conveniently disposed prevented the egg coming in contact with the wood.

"The shells were measured for thickness and found to be .013 inch to .014 inch. When it was considered that the average diameter of the eggs was 1¾ inches some idea may be formed of the enormous strength provided by nature."

THROWING A BOOMERANG.

Easy to Learn and Is More of a Knack Than a Science.

The boomerang is thrown overhand. Grasping the small end in his right hand, the man moves his hand backward as far as he can over the shoulder; then he brings it forward with all the force possible, letting the boomerang slip from his grasp when his hand is well forward in front.

Throwing the boomerang is more of a knack than a science. It may be learned by any American or European who gives the time and patience for practice. However, only native Australians acquire marked ability in making the boomerang turn exactly where they wish. The natives are not averse to using the boomerang as an American policeman uses his night stick. The native has the advantage over the "cop." He can deal an effective blow without being near the victim.

One of the most interesting implements used by the native Australian is the woomera or spear thrower. The spear thrower resembles a rubber plant leaf with its edges turned upward. At the pointed end there is a barb or hook against which the native places the butt of his spear. In this way he can get considerable additional power for throwing the spear because of the increased purchase.—Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

Death of a Pearl.

Pearls are almost the only precious gems which are subject to decay, and this happens very rarely. When disease attacks a pearl it turns color and after a time crumbles away. The most valuable pearl ever known is supposed to have become diseased. It belonged to a Russian millionaire who kept it carefully locked in a casket and refused to show it even to his most intimate friends. One day some jewel experts prevailed upon him to let them see the precious gem. When he opened the casket he was dismayed to find that the pearl had been attacked by disease and was already changing color. Soon afterward a heap of white powder was all that was left of the jewel.

Key of Tibaldo.

The "key of death" is a large key which is shown among the weapons at the arsenal at Venice. It was invented by Tibaldo, who, disappointed in love, designed this instrument for the destruction of his rival. The key is so constructed that the handle may be turned around, revealing a small spring, which being pressed a very fine needle is driven with considerable force from the other end. This needle is so very fine that the flesh closes over the wound immediately, leaving no mark, but the death of the victim is almost instantaneous.

Uses For Viscose.

By converting cellulose, one of the elements of wood, into a gelatinous material known as viscose, a wide field is opened up for the utilization of wood waste, and a new line of products, varying all the way from sausage casings to tapestry, is added to the already lengthy list.

Party Affiliation.

"Pa, what's meant by 'party affiliation?'"

"That's a term used by diplomatic persons to conceal the real motive which prompts men to hang together in the hope of sharing in the spoils of office."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

What He Said.

"I left home when a mere child. I was discharged from home by my father for painting the front door black in a fit of childish mischief."

"What did your father say?"

"Go, and never darken my door again."—Exchange.

Condensed Plots.

"Why are you so fond of moving pictures?"

"My parents wouldn't let me read novels in my youth. I'm making up for lost time."—Washington Star.

Too Much.

Ned—Is she all your fancy painted her? Ted—No. My fancy never would have put the paint on so thick.—Town Topics.

Logic.

Shrew (contemptuously)—What would you have been if it weren't for my money? Shrewd—A bachelor.—Stanford Chaparral.

The essential thing is not knowledge, but character.—Le Conte.

CRUDE WIRELESS SYSTEM.

Long Used by an Indian Tribe of the Amazon Valley.

In these days of wireless telegraphy it may be interesting to learn that as long ago as July, 1888, the Geographical Journal recorded the discovery of a wireless telegraphic apparatus in use among the Catuquinaru, an Indian tribe of the Amazon valley, in South America.

The apparatus, called cambaryau, consists of a hole in the ground about half filled with coarse sand; above this layers of fine sand, fragments of wood and bone and powdered mica fill it almost to the surface of the ground. These materials are surrounded by a case of hard palm wood, which extends above the surface. The upper part of the apparatus consists of layers of hide, wood and hard rubber. Between the upper layers and the lower layers there is a hollow space. With a club, much like the stick used to play the bass drum, the native strikes the layer of rubber that forms the top of the instrument.

One of these instruments is concealed in each hamlet of the tribe. The villages are not more than a mile apart and are placed in a direct north and south line. Although a person standing outside the building in which the apparatus is kept cannot hear a blow of the stick on the rubber top, it is quite distinct in a similar building a mile distant. When one of these instruments is struck the neighboring ones to the north and south echo the blow. The Indian stationed at each one of the posts answers the signal, and by means of code messages a long conversation can be carried on.

GREWSOME PRESENTS.

To Make a Chinaman Happy Give Him a Coffin as a Gift.

A Chinese custom that seems particularly strange to occidental readers is described by Sir Alexander Hosie in his account of a journey through the interior of China, "On the Trail of the Opium Poppy."

At the hamlet of Fenshiling, thirteen miles from Chichiang Hsien, he says, we passed into Pa Hsien district, in which the port of Chungking is situated. No one ever sees a coffin without being impressed by the sight, and here we saw them in the piece as well as made up. Every house had a coffin or two lying under its eaves, some new, some old, and one's first surmise was that mortality in these parts must be great.

The cause was, of course, the abundance of cypress, a wood that is much prized for coffin making, and it must be remembered that in China a coffin is a very acceptable present, especially if made by your own family. Hundreds of pounds are often spent on a single coffin, and it is highly treasured by the person for whom it has been designed. To western ideas the present of a coffin by a son to a parent would be somewhat suggestive, and the daily sight of it at the house door would be decidedly annoying. In China it is otherwise. A coffin is one of the most valued of gifts.

An Early Street Cleaner.

"One day," Ben Franklin wrote in his autobiography, "I found a poor, industrious man who was willing to undertake keeping the pavement clean by sweeping it twice a week, carrying off the dirt from before all the neighbors' doors for the sum of 6 pence per month to be paid by each house. I then wrote and printed a paper setting forth the advantages to the neighborhood that might be obtained by this small expense. I sent one of these papers to each house and in a day or two went around to see who would subscribe an agreement to pay these sixpences. It was unanimously signed and for a time well executed. This raised a general desire to have all the streets paved and made the people more willing to submit to a tax for that purpose."

Jewels on an Idol.

The jewels of an Indian idol must be worth stealing if many of those remarkably hideous images possess such valuable head ornaments as one made for the idol Parthasathy, in the Triplicane temple in Madras. The ornament is worth some 50,000 rupees and is made of sovereign gold studded with diamonds, emeralds and rubies, the largest emerald being valued at 1,000 rupees and the biggest ruby and diamond at 300 rupees apiece.

An Ounce of Prevention.

For the third time in one afternoon the lady found her new maid fast asleep in the kitchen easy chair.

"What, asleep again?" she said. "When I engaged you you said you were never tired."

"I know I did," the maid answered, "but I should be if I didn't sleep."—New York Times.

Didn't Feel Comfortable.

So great was the indignation of the American colonists in 1765 against the stamp act that the Connecticut stamp officer rode into Hartford on a white horse to deposit his resignation, with a thousand armed farmers riding after him, and said he "felt like death on a pale horse with all hades following him."

His Pet.

Harker—Think I'll try to sell old Stuffem some pet dogs. Barker—Useless job. All he thinks about is eating. Harker — Hasn't any four legged friends, eh? Barker—Only one, and that's the dining room table.—Chicago News.

The best and highest thing a man can do in a day is to sow a seed, whether it be in the shape of a word, an act or an acorn.

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NERVE OF A STEEPLEJACK.

His Coolness and Resource In a Time of Extreme Peril.

Ordinary people standing on a narrow ledge whence they can see down 200 or 300 feet are so appalled by the danger of falling that their nerves give way, their bodies flinch and there comes to some at least an impulse to end the mental strain by a leap into the gulf. But the steeplejack is indifferent to height and proximity to the abyss.

The coolness and resource of these men were never better shown than in a case which happened in upper New York state a few years ago. A steeplejack had flown his kite over a chimney and subsequently drawn himself up to the top. He was just beginning his inspection of the work when by some mishap he dropped his rope and was left, like St. Simeon Stylites, alone on his pillar.

Attempts were made to fly another kite over him, but the wind had dropped. There were iron ladders inside the chimney, but the fires would have to be drawn and the chimney let cool for hours.

The steeplejack was then seen to unlace one of his shoes, take off the long blue stocking worn by such workmen and set to work carefully to unravel it, knotting the pieces of yarn together when necessary.

He then fastened a stone to the end, plumbed the depth, picked the other stocking to pieces and added it to the first length of yarn and let it down far enough to meet a tall ladder, from which he drew up first a piece of strong string, next a rope and then after completing his inspection of the chimney top lowered himself to the ground.—Los Angeles Times.

He Made It "We."

It was the night of Lincoln's first election, and the little frame home of the Lincolns in Springfield, Ill., was filled with friends and relatives, all eager for some news of the election results. The reports for awhile had been coming in early and favorable, but after awhile they began to be less promising. Mrs. Lincoln had been by her husband's side all day. He now insisted that she retire. The crowd gradually began to dwindle. Then came the news that New York had been carried, followed immediately by the report that Lincoln had carried the country. The rest of the story would be better told by the great man himself.

"When there was no longer any doubt or reason for doubt," he related afterward, "I went up to my bedroom and found my wife asleep. I gently touched her shoulder and said, 'Mary!' She made no answer. I spoke again, a little louder, saying, 'Mary, Mary, we are elected!'"—Brooklyn Eagle.

Slang at Annapolis.

For certain slang expressions used by cadets I am indebted to a member of the corps. From this future admiral I learn that a "bird" or "wazzo" is a man or boy; that a "pap sheet" is a report covering delinquencies and that to "hit the pap" is to be reported for delinquency; that "steam" is marine engineering and to be "bilged for juice" is to fail in examinations in electrical engineering; to get an "unsat" or unsatisfactory mark, or even a "zip" or "swabo," which is a zero.

Cadets do not escort girls to dances, but "drag" them; a girl is a "drag," and a "heavy drag" or "brick" is an unattractive girl who must be taken to a dance. A "sleuth" or "Jimmylegs" is a night watchman, and to be "ragged" is to be caught. Mess hall waiters are sometimes called "mokes," while at other times the names of certain exalted dignitaries of the navy department or of the academy are applied to them.—Julian Street in Collier's Weekly.

Why We Walk In Our Sleep.

Roughly speaking, the mind is divided into two parts. One controls the actions of which we are conscious and the other those which we do unconsciously. In the latter class are such things as walking and breathing. So that the second part of the mind works equally as well whether its owner is asleep or awake. When the body or the other part of the mind is tired to the point of exhaustion or is barred by pain the second part is liable to be unduly active. Then it is that we are most likely to walk or talk in our sleep and have "nightmares." And because the acutely conscious part of the mind is dormant and not subject to fears the sleep walker frequently traverses dangerous places unhurt.—Denver News.

Drift From Country to City.

Some further statistics as to the drift of population in this country from the country to the city were presented in a recent census bureau report. Figures show that this drift has now covered a period of a century and a quarter, or from 1790 to the present time, 1790 being the year in which the first census of population was taken. Since that time the drift has been practically uninterrupted. In 1790 cities were extremely rare in this country. Only one had a population of more than 30,000. This was New York city, which had at that time 33,131 inhabitants. Next came Philadelphia with 28,500, and then Boston with 18,320. In the entire country there were only 3,929,214 people.—Literary Digest.

English Parliaments.

During Queen Victoria's reign eight parliaments lasted over five years and two over six years. The property qualifications considerably restrict the right of suffrage, and only about one-sixth of the people are voters. All clergymen of the Church of England, ministers of the Church of Scotland and Roman Catholic clergymen are disqualified from sitting as members of the house of commons. This provision applies only to the clergy.

Inconsistent.

"And you won't buy that antique chair I got from you ten years ago?"

"No; it would be of little use to me in its present condition."

"What do you mean? It's more antique than ever now."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Metchnikoff as a Cook.

One day some distinguished visitors who had arrived in Paris and were being escorted about by a committee were taken to call upon the late Professor Metchnikoff, the famous scientist who believed that the secret of long life lay in diet, toward the hour of noon. The laboratory was all but empty, as most of the workers had departed for that sacred meal, the French dejeuner. But Metchnikoff was there himself intent on a vessel he was holding over a gas burner.

"It must be a very interesting experiment that keeps you engaged even at this hour," remarked one of the committee.

"Look for yourself," said Metchnikoff, and, continuing to stir with a glass tube, held up the dish so that a delicious fragrance rose to the noses of the visitors.

"That's what I'm working at," he laughed, "bananas in slices, fried in butter. They are excellent."—World's Work.

Explosives.

The whole power of any explosion, whether it be a burning or a detonation, which is a sudden flying of certain chemicals into gas all at once everywhere throughout the mass regardless of heat, is caused by nature's total refusal to permit two bodies to occupy the same place at the same time. Gunpowder occupies a hole drilled in a rock deep enough to accommodate a pint. A fuse explodes it.

During the time it takes that pint of gunpowder to change to a gas it grows so that there are 401 pints of gas occupying the hole—or trying to. If the hole is strong enough they might. But it isn't. They push the rock apart and make room for themselves. If it was a pint of good dynamite there would be a volume of 847 pints of gas trying to occupy that pint hole. And if it was blasting gelatin 1,330 pints!—Scientific American.

Victoria and Napoleon.

Queen Victoria once gave a remarkable description of her visit to the tomb of Napoleon I. during the reign of Napoleon III. "The coffin is not yet here," she wrote, "but is in a small side chapel of St. Jerome. Into this the emperor led me, and there I stood at the arm of Napoleon III., his nephew, before the coffin of England's bitterest foe, I, the granddaughter of that king who hated him most and who most vigorously opposed him and this very nephew, who bears his name, being my nearest and dearest ally! The organ of the church was playing 'God Save the Queen' at the time, and this solemn scene took place by torchlight and during a thunderstorm. Strange and wonderful indeed!"

Making a Hot Compress.

In the American Journal of Nursing Elizabeth Robertson gives the following directions for making a hot compress: Wet the compress with tepid water, then iron it rapidly with a very hot flatiron. This produces sufficient steam to hold more heat and obviates the necessity of wringing out excessively hot cloths.

The Money Power.

Braggs—It is positively absurd to talk about a "money power" in this country. There is no such thing. Waggs—I'd just like to discuss that with you. Have you got a minute to spare? Braggs—Not a minute. I've got a note due at the bank, and they're bothering me to death about it.—Life.

Eighty Per Cent.

"The Browns are celebrating their silver wedding next Saturday."

"Their silver wedding? Why, they've been married only five years!"

"I know, but that's five times as long as anybody expected them to stay married, so they feel that they are entitled to a discount."—New York World.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

To Prevent Colds.

Dr. Eugene L. Fisk of the Life Extension institute, in New York city, suggests that one of the best methods for preventing colds is to breathe as much fresh air as possible. A draft, he holds, is not to be feared unless it is strong enough to be chilling. It is as silly to weaken your resistance by coddling as it is to be over-Spartan. The skin can be trained to help resist germ infection, and one of the worst ways to train it is to work and live and sleep in overheated rooms. The same sort of rules apply to clothing. Adapt your clothing to the condition of your health and to the conditions of the weather. One man can wear light underclothing all the year round; for another whose physique is not so hardy or who has chronic heart or kidney trouble such a course is folly. It is as harmful to expose yourself too much as it is to weaken your resistance by bundling up. Baths? One man can take cold baths and be no worse for them; another of a more delicate constitution will suffer nervous shocks from the same temperatures. Try out your skin and find out its reaction point. Of course you will do well to avoid constipation, overeating and extreme fatigue, for these all aggravate colds and invite them. The man who is subject to colds should be sparing in his use of tobacco and should know that he weakens his resisting powers if he drinks alcohol.

Price and Quality.

"It is a mistake to eat cheap, inferior food."

"It may be inferior, my friend, but it's never cheap."—Washington Star.

Every man hath a good and a bad angel attending on him in particular all his life long.—Robert Burton.

Charles M. Cole,

PHARMACIST,

302 THAMES STREET

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Niagara by Electric Light.

Generally speaking, it is hard to improve on nature, but those who have seen Niagara falls lighted at night by electricity are agreed that the effect is far more impressive and beautiful than anything that daylight affords. The lights are of more than a hundred million candle power.—Youth's Companion.

The P. P.

"I put my faith in the wisdom of the plain people," said the statesman.

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum. "The wisdom of the plain people is all right. The only thing I fear is that some of them are getting so that they know too much."—Washington Star.

Small Comfort.

"Never despair. Somewhere beyond the clouds the sun is shining."

"Yes, and somewhere below the sea there's a solid bottom. But that doesn't help a man when he falls overboard."—Baltimore American.

Smart Girl.

Teacher—Now, Nellie, would it be proper to say, "I can't learn you nothing?" Nellie—Yes, mum. Teacher—Why? Nellie—'Cause you can't.—London Telegraph.

LOST BY TIMIDITY.

An Early British Naval Failure at the Dardanelles.

GOT HIS FLEET INTO A TRAP.

Admiral Duckworth Could Have Won Had He Acted Promptly, but He Hesitated, Gave the Turks Time to Arm and Was Bombarded Back to the Sea.

The unsuccessful campaign at Gallipoli when the forces of the allied powers failed in their attempt to reach Constantinople after Turkey had arrayed herself on the side of Germany recalls the time when Sir John Duckworth sailed through the Dardanelles and then turned round and sailed out again. It was in 1807, when Napoleon was at war with more than half a world and when England had on the throne a king with an infirm brain and a ministry called that of "all the talents," which in spite of its name was wretchedly inefficient.

The French were trying to come to an understanding with the irresolute Sultan Selim, which was greatly disquieting to the czar since in view of the great victories of the "Little Corporal" in Prussia he could ill afford to spare any forces from the Russian frontier. So he asked the British to send a fleet to the sublime porte and compel Selim to make terms with Russia and England.

Accordingly Sir John Duckworth was ordered to join Admiral Louis in the Aegean sea and lead the combined fleets up the Dardanelles to the Turkish capital, where, after securing the safety of Mr. Arbuthnot, the British ambassador, he was to dictate terms to the sultan.

It is harder to sail up the Dardanelles than to sail out because there is a powerful current that flows constantly from the Black sea to the Aegean. There were no great steam cruisers then, and Sir John had to wait several days for favorable conditions. Meantime one of the largest of the ships, the Ajax, carrying seventy-four guns, unaccountably blew up, and some 200 Englishmen were killed.

On a February morning in 1807, however, seven battleships sailed into the mouth of the ancient Hellespont and bore their way up the strait. They encountered only a light and ineffectual fire from the forts. There was no effective preparation for defensive action on either the European or Asiatic side from the mouth of the Dardanelles to the city of Constantine.

Had Sir John given the sultan a twenty-four hour ultimatum and trained his guns on the citadel he need not have fired a shot. He would have accomplished the purpose for which he had come and could have sailed out with his ships unharmed and himself covered with glory. But he was seized with timidity and began unaccountably to negotiate and temporize.

General Sebastiani, the clever agent of Napoleon at the sultan's court, encouraged Duckworth's irresolution and led him on from day to day with specious promises.

Meanwhile men, women and children, Christians and Mohammedans, were working day and night to erect suitable defenses along the famous waterway, until in no long time the whole shore, as well as the forts of the Dardanelles, was bristling with guns. Duckworth's opportunity had passed. He had made the fatal mistake of giving the Turks time to find their leader.

For two weeks the parleyings went on, while the fleet's officers through their glasses could see the constant arrival of cannon, ammunition and troops. At last Sir John awoke to the fact that he was in a trap and had barely time to get out. Fortunately the wind was in his favor, and the seven battleships began their ignominious retreat.

What a contrast between the coming in and the going out!

For sixty miles they ran the gantlet of a continual and heavy fire. It was incessant and galling in the sea of Marmora, and in the Dardanelles it was terrific. There stone balls, weighing 700 and 800 pounds, snapped the rigging, broke down the masts and crushed in the decks. The roll of the artillery was deafening, and the smoke hung over everything in dark, impenetrable folds.

The humiliated admiral could do nothing but run, and as the current was with him he finally reached the Aegean sea, although with a badly battered fleet.

It has always seemed curious to the reader of history that Duckworth escaped the fate of Admiral Byng, who was court martialed and shot fifty years before for just such another lamentable error of judgment. The only explanation appears to be that this was a time of such multiplied fears and panics that even so serious a matter as this was soon forgotten in the more absorbing and importunate problem of national defense against the designs of Napoleon.—Youth's Companion.

Cleopatra.

Cleopatra means "fame of her father." It was once very common among the royal ladies of Egypt and Greece and survives in the French Cleo. Cleopatra was born in Alexandria 59 B. C. and died at the age of thirty-nine not by applying a poisonous asp to her bosom, but by swallowing some secret poisoning.

Life, upon the whole, is far more pleasurable than painful; otherwise we would not feel pain so impatiently when it comes.—Leigh Hunt.

Joyous Tidings.

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "I have good news."

"What is it?"

"The bank sent me word that my account is overdrawn. I looked in the synonym book and found that 'overdrawn' is the same as 'exaggerated.'"—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

GAUDY PAUPERS.

Beggar Women of Vigo, Spain, Sport Elaborate Gold Earrings.

Perhaps you labor under the delusion that the principal vocation in life of a handkerchief is to attend at discreet intervals the nose when that necessary feature indulges in a little Marathon. Not so in Vigo, Spain. Yet handkerchiefs are much more in evidence in this quaint Spanish seaport than in our usual Yankee cities.

Here, however, they are raised to an exalted position far ahead of their plain usage of the western world. In Vigo they cover the head of every peasant woman and even the infants in arms. What matter if the child lacks shoes, if even a scanty slip is its sole sartorial effect? Always its head is carefully muffled from any advances of the sun by a bright hued handkerchief carefully knotted under its tender infantile chin.

A Paisley shawl and a pair of elaborate filigree gold earrings are the two other necessary adjuncts of a typical Vigoesque toilet. In the earring fashion as well as the handkerchief one the infants of Vigo invariably share. The toddlers not only have big ears, but they are also gold trimmed.

Even pauper women in filthy rags begging by the roadside have ears ornate with golden baubles flaunted in the face of poverty.

The tatters of these few beggars are the surprisingly few evidences of dirt you detect in this picturesque little fishing village. With its steep, straggling cobble streets climbing up characteristic Spanish steps to the top of its fortress topped mount it seems almost a spotless town after the unspeakable sights and smells of Bilbao.—Pittsburgh Press.

CALLED THEM INDIANS.

How the Red Men of This Country Came to Get That Name.

"But," said the little girl who has now reached the dignity of owning a geography, "why did they call the people they found in this country 'Indians?' The people who live in India ought to be called by that name."

Now, that was a very appropriate question for the little girl to ask. And the answer to the little girl and to any other little girls and boys who may be puzzled by the same thing is that Columbus and his men didn't start out to discover America. They didn't, of course, know there was any America here. What they did believe was that the world was round and that by sailing far enough they would come up on the other side. You all know now that what they believed is true, but in those days most people believed that the world was flat and that if a ship sailed far enough out into the ocean it would fall off the edge.

Columbus said that if he took a ship and sailed and sailed he would at last come to India. Now, India was a very rich country, and for hundreds of years Europe had been trying to find an easier way to get there, so what Columbus said appealed to a good many merchants and traders, and Spain finally fitted out some ships for Columbus.

You all know that Columbus finally did reach America, but he believed he had sailed clear around the world and had come to India from the other side, so he named the people he found on the shore "Indians." And after it was found that this was not India, but a new world, people went on calling the people Indians because that was as good a name as any for them, they thought.—Kansas City Star.

English Is Bad Enough.

"Why talk of the difficulty of pronouncing Polish, Austrian, Russian or Roumanian names," says a writer in the San Francisco Chronicle, "when ninety-nine out of every hundred cannot pronounce scores and scores of English names? Just think of Bertie pronounced as Barty, Dilwyn as Dillon, Belvoir as Beever, Featherstonhaugh as Festunhaw, Dalzell as Dee-el, Ruthven as Rivven. And these are by no means the worst cases!"

POWER OF FROST.

Fall of a Fifty Ton Bowlder of Granite In the Yosemite.

Delicate frost tracings on the windowpanes seem to be the work of fanciful and harmless sportiveness, but the hand that forms them is capable of greater deeds and other kinds.

An official of the geological survey tells of an experience that must have been wonderfully impressive to the spectator. He had been spending some weeks in exploring the Yosemite valley and the "great rocks," like El Capitan, that wall it in.

Standing one day of late autumn about the middle of the valley, he was startled by a report like a cannon shot, which filled the whole valley with echoes that roared and boomed, replied and multiplied, in a long continued, glorious tumult.

As the deafening sound died away in sullen mutterings under the visor of El Capitan the spectator was able to distinguish the point of attack by the long, clattering descent of a vast quantity of rock.

The night had been a cold one in the valley, and on the 7,000 and 8,000 foot levels of the upper rim the temperature must have dropped almost to zero.

Frost, working quietly with his Archimedean lever, had just succeeded in shifting from the shoulder of the sentinel a trifle of fifty tons or so of granite. For near a thousand feet the bowlder fell sheer, swift and silent; then, striking the cliff, it burst like a bomb, shattered into a myriad flying shards and splinters and dislodged a smother of fragments that trickled down to the valley in a stream that lasted for minutes.

Then from the spot where the bowlder had struck dust began to rise into the sunny air, slowly building up like a summer cloud and every bit as snowy. It was the flour of granite, powdered instantaneously by the terrific shock.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

STORY OF RUBBER.

The Romance of This Now Highly Prized Material.

WAS OF LITTLE USE AT FIRST.

Not Until the Vulcanizing Process Was Invented Did Its Vast Possibilities Become Apparent—How the Amazon Monopoly Was Broken.

The average man believes that rubber is rubber, just as silver is silver and ivory is ivory; but, as a matter of fact, the different kinds of rubber run into the hundreds. If you were to take up one of the current periodicals which devote their columns to the news of the different industries you would find prices quoted on thirty or forty different sorts of rubber. Some are called after their geographical location, some take their name from the method of preparation, and others have names descriptive of their form.

Originally all rubber came from the valley of the Amazon. When it was first discovered no one knows. At any rate, when the first white men, following along after Columbus, visited South America they found the Indians playing with balls made from the exudation of the bark of a certain tree, and these balls differed from any the Europeans had ever seen, for they bounded and rebounded and were full of life. But that was not the only use the Indians put this milk of the tree to. They smeared it on their blankets to make them waterproof.

Still, 200 years and more went by, and, while many wise men believed this elastic, cohesive, impermeable substance ought to be full of usefulness, nobody found any way to use it to any advantage—it was so brittle in cold weather and so disposed to get soft in hot weather. But in the fullness of time a Connecticut Yankee started to puzzle it out. It took him the better part of ten years, but he did it, and in 1839 gave the world his vulcanization process, which is in use today.

Up to that time rubber was so cheap that ships from South America sometimes used it as ballast, taking their chances of selling it for what they could get in some American port. With the discovery of the vulcanizing process rubber took on a new hue and a new value, and the tropics were searched for it everywhere. It was found in the vines of Africa, and gutta percha, a sort of first cousin to rubber, was found in Borneo, and some years ago a large volume of rubber was found in the guayule shrubs of Mexico.

As rubber grew in value the chemists fell to work and devised ways of recovering it from old shoes and hose and other articles into which it entered, and thus "reclaimed rubber" soon came to equal the new rubber in volume, and all these varieties found some legitimate use. Gutta percha makes unapproachable insulation for ocean cables. Balata, which comes from the Guianas, is famous for belting, and even "reclaimed rubber," taken from junk heaps, serves perfectly well for flooring and mats and other articles where resiliency is not needed.

For many years the best rubber was that which came from the banks of the Amazon. The people of that country enjoyed a practical monopoly and determined to keep it. Not a rubber seed would they let get out of the country, under heavy penalties. But from time immemorial the fear of punishment has given way before the lure of shining gold, and in 1876, by means of generous presents here and there, a venturesome Englishman sailed out of the Amazon with 70,000 rubber seeds, and that was the start of the great rubber plantations of Ceylon and the Malay peninsula.

The beginning was slow. It was twenty-nine years after these seeds left the Amazon before the first plantation rubber was ready for the market, and then the total was only 145 tons. That was in 1905. But since then the production of plantation rubber has grown enormously, until now it is about 100,000 tons.

Various rubbers can be used for various purposes. For some purposes a lifeless rubber will answer well enough, while for other purposes the only rubber that will adequately serve is the one that has life and resiliency and toughness. There are numberless rubber articles of commerce where resiliency and wear combined are necessary and where cheaper grades or too large a proportion of "reclaimed rubber" is the poorest sort of economy.—Hartford Times.

Suspicious.

"There's a man outside who wants to see you," announced the office boy. "He says he's an old friend of yours."

"Find out whether he wants to borrow money or sell life insurance," directed his employer. "In either case I'm not in."—New York World.

The New Age.

The London Office Girl—Could I have next Monday, sir, for my sister's wedding? Her Employer—Why, you had a couple of days off for a sister's wedding last month. The Office Girl—Yes, sir; we do get off quickly in our family.—London Sketch.

The Universal Gratitude.

"How thankful I am that I have a home."

"Ah, yes, to shelter your dear ones."

"No; to mortgage for an automobile."—Baltimore American.

The power of concentration is one of the most valuable of intellectual attainments.

An Earthquake.

The secretary of agriculture asked the chief of the weather bureau, "As a scientific man can you tell me anything definite about an earthquake?"

"Certainly I can," replied the weather man, who is witty as well as wise. "An earthquake is a great movement in real estate."

RUSE OF A CHINAMAN.

Clever Way He Got Around the Law and Gained His Case.

A cemetery is the one sacred spot in China. To desecrate such a place is the worst of crimes. Some years since there lived in a village on the plain of the Yellow river a man called Tu. His little farm furnished him with a comfortable living, but nothing more. Like all farms in that part of China, there was no fence to separate his fields from those of his neighbors. One of these neighbors was a rascal, who, knowing Mr. Tu to be of mild disposition, resolved to impose upon him by plowing a few furrows of Mr. Tu's land and thus incorporating it with his own. This act did not pass unobserved, but Mr. Tu was cautious as well as mild. He knew that litigation came high and was uncertain. "Better," he said to himself, "to endure the wrong than to suffer loss of both land and money."

The next year the neighbor repeated the experiment and plowed up a few more furrows. Again Mr. Tu consulted with himself and determined, as previously, that law was too expensive a luxury for him.

The neighbor, encouraged by this complaisance, continued to add to his own acres at the other's expense. At length he became so bold as to incorporate in this way the family cemetery, where were buried Mr. Tu's ancestors.

Then Mr. Tu saw the chance for which he had been waiting. By plowing up this cemetery the neighbor had committed sacrilege. The only difficulty was that the punishment was so severe that it might not be possible, unless he was careful, to get his neighbor punished at all. For the law was that if the magistrate should take notice of the suit he would have to send up a report to his superiors at the capital of the province and request that proper punishment be inflicted upon himself, seeing that so heinous a crime had been committed in the district for which he was responsible.

Accordingly Mr. Tu brought the matter before the magistrate in a way that did not involve that official. He brought accusation against his father, who was dead, for having moved his grave off his son's land to that of the encroaching neighbor instead of abiding in the cemetery where he properly belonged!

The Chinese love humor and greatly admire shrewdness. When, therefore, the magistrate read this amazing document he smiled with genuine appreciation of Mr. Tu's cleverness, called up the offending neighbor, made him restore all the land he had appropriated and punished him with due severity for his robbery.—Youth's Companion.

Effective Danger Sign.

A contractor who has observed that pedestrians pay little attention to signs has evolved a new plan to guard against accidents to "innocent bystanders." A steam shovel working many feet below the surface of the street attracts scores of persons daily. They stop, lean over the board railing around the excavation and stare. Sometimes the crowd gets so large that there is danger of the railing giving way and plunging them into the excavation. "Danger" signs don't worry them; hence the new idea of the contractor. He has smeared the top of the railing with tar and grease. Now persons who never shudder at the "danger" sign flee from the grease menace as if it were poison.—Philadelphia North American.

Fanny Crosby's Memory.

The blind hymn writer, Fanny Crosby, who immortalized herself with "Safe In the Arms of Jesus," was capable of the most amazing exhibitions of "inability to forget."

On one occasion she contracted to supply a publisher with ninety hymns. She composed forty-five of these, simply storing them in her memory without committing a word to paper. When she had finished the forty-fifth she began to dictate them, going right through without a pause. She then did the same with the other forty-five.—London Answers.

To Prevent Draft.

To keep windows open and yet feel no draft while sleeping take an old sheet or a piece of cloth as long as the bed and about a yard and a half wide. Fasten a loop of tape or elastic to the corners of one lengthwise edge, loop over the posts at the head and foot of bed on side next to the window and you have a screen that will keep off all draft, but still give plenty of fresh air.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Ma Enters the Game.

"What do you want, ma?"

"You must go to the grocery store at once and get a pound of butter."

"But, ma, we're playin' war, an' I'm leadin' our army against the enemy."

"Never mind. Play the commissary department has been shot to pieces and go after that butter."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Forever at Him.

Newitt—Funny! I always associate your wife with a certain episode in my own life. There's just one thing she always reminds me of— Henpeck—I wish I could say that. There's lots of things she always reminds me of.—Philadelphia Press.

Impedimenta.

Floorwalker.—Good morning. You wish to do some shopping, I presume. Bride (with hubby)—Yes. Floorwalker—Step up to the smoking room and the boy there will give you a check for your husband.—Exchange.

A grateful dog is better than an ungrateful man.—Saadi.

An Old Coat.

My coat and I live comfortably together. It has assumed all my wrinkles, does not hurt me anywhere, has molded itself on my deformities and is complacent to all my movements, and I only feel its presence because it keeps me warm. Old coats and old friends are the same thing.—Hugo.

Writing Made Easy.

Steadily the roads that lead to success in literature are being made easier. A good many people who would like to write fiction, but have shrunk from the labor of finding equivalents for "said," will welcome a list of substitutes for the necessary little word published in the Boston Writer. There are no less than 386 fairly satisfactory variations, from "acceded" to "yowled." The prisoner at the bar no longer need say that he is innocent. He can babble it or bawl it or blurt it or breathe it, to use but one letter of the alphabet. The vindictive district attorney can bark his questions, the lawyer for the defense can boom his objections, the spectators may either bristle their indignant protest or blubber their sympathy. But the merit of such a list is not simply that it facilitates the management of dialogue. A thorough study of the 385 substitutes for "said" will easily suggest the plot and the characterization that must precede dialogue. The letter C in itself is a compendium of plot and a gallery of portraits. Given somebody who cachinnates, another who chuckles, another who coos, another who croons, another who challenges, another who confesses and minor characters who cry, croak, commune and cut in, and it is plain that we have a scenario almost ready made.—New York Post.

Wonderful Carving.

Dr. Peter Oliver, who lived in England during the early part of the eighteenth century, tells of seeing a carved cherry stone which would be a wonder even in this age of fine tools and fine workmanship. The stone was one from a common cherry, and upon it were carved the heads of 124 popes, kings, queens, emperors, saints, etc. Small as they must necessarily have been, it is announced on the authority of Professor Oliver that with a good glass the heads of the popes and kings could readily be distinguished from those of the queens and saints by their miters and crowns. The gentleman who brought this little wonder to England purchased it in Prussia, allowing the original owner £5,000 for his treasure. Think of it—$25,000 for a cherry seed!

Something In This.

"You women are always spending money for preparations to make yourselves better looking," growled Mr. Twobble.

"I guess that's true, my dear," replied Mrs. Twobble sweetly.

"Now, you hardly ever see a man doing that."

"No, because ninety-nine out of a hundred realize that the quest of beauty is hopeless."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Old Time Prices.

When we are told that 100 years ago a dollar bought ten dozen eggs or three bushels of potatoes we picture to ourselves a perfect state of society. Then we learn that the same dollar paid a man for two days' hard work on the farm, and we realize that the former generation had its own problems.—Youth's Companion.

Great Coal Seam.

Beneath the city of Sydney, New South Wales, is a vast coal seam which extends 100 miles north and the same distance in a westerly and southerly direction. The seam varies from four to thirty feet, and the depth runs from the surface outcrop to 2,000 feet deep.

More Advanced.

Helter — Have you a book called "How to Acquire a Good Carriage?" Clerk — No, sir, but here is "Seven Ways to Obtain an Automobile."—Toledo Blade.

An Artist.

Sue—You said you were going to marry an artist, and now you're engaged to a dentist. Flo—Well, isn't he an artist? He draws from real life.

Both Alike.

Friend—Honestly, old chap, I can't make anything out of your poems. Poet—That's my trouble too.—Boston Globe.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Pimples.

The story of pimples and how not to have them is a short one to relate, but to put into practice and accomplish results is quite another story. It is difficult, first, because people who have pimples want to get rid of them without paying the price of removing the cause. They want to get something for nothing and would rather spend sums of money to have them removed with nasty medicine, if it were possible, than go about it in the only natural and possible way. Another reason why it is difficult for most people to remove pimples is that it demands a change of not a few of their living habits—the eating of candies, meats and heavy foods without drinking sufficient water and taking plenty of exercise. In other words, they would rather eat candy and loll around with pimples than work hard, get sweaty perhaps and keep the skin rubbed clean. Pimples have rightly been called indigestion bumps. They follow the eating of rich, heavy foods and sweets and are an indication of an inactive life plus an indulgent appetite.

His Job.

"It takes two to make a bargain."

"Yep; my wife and the storekeeper. But I'm paying the bills single handed."—Detroit Free Press.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Mayor Burdick's Inaugural.

(Continued from page one.)

edly called the city's attention to the stone crusher owned by us and it would seem that, if we have the stone and the crusher, it is the simplest problem in business management to arrange to get these two together as speedily as possible. If the ledge on the Ruggles Avenue playground can be made available for this purpose without detriment to its use by the children, this should be done at the earliest possible moment.

The Representative Council last year gave its approval to the project of acquiring the so-called Congdon land for park purposes, by passing a resolution directing the city solicitor to apply to the General Assembly for an enabling act. This location would appear to be an ideal site for the location of the proposed Vanderbilt Memorial fountain, and I understand it meets with the approval of the donors of that fountain. In memory of that friend of Newport, to whom no higher praise can be given than that he died like a gentleman in saving the lives of women and children, and in appreciation of the proposed gift, it would seem fitting that the land when acquired should be called the Vanderbilt circle.

The Police Department.

Until one stops to consider local conditions, the large and varied floating population that Newport has during certain seasons of the year, the influx of thousands of pleasure seekers in the summer time, the untold wealth here represented and the presence of our splendid navy, one cannot realize the work that our police department is called upon to do. There is probably no other city of its size that is called upon to harbor such a cosmopolitan crowd as does Newport. That it is able to do as well as it does, and that major crimes are so few, is a matter of congratulation. That the department is perfect or that it is as efficient as it should be, it would be folly to assert.

We have frequently heard calls for a re-organization, and it may be that these calls are fully justified. We had in years gone by an efficient fire department and our fire losses were comparatively small, but no one will deny that since the re-organization of this department its efficiency has been greatly increased and our feeling of security has grown in proportion. The same conditions undoubtedly apply to the police department. What changes, if any, should be made, should not be left to the guesswork of a body unfamiliar with the workings of our own or of other police departments, but should result from a thorough knowledge of its workings and a careful investigation of the methods adopted by other cities. I freely confess I personally am ignorant of the subject, and for this reason refrain at this time from any general recommendations along this line, except to suggest that it is a very proper subject for our Board of Aldermen to take up, investigate and report.

Last year we adopted a plan of the one-way street on Thames and Spring streets. That this innovation was justified and met with general approval appears unquestioned. Whether it should be extended in time and space should receive your further consideration. Some confusion did result from change of traffic officers necessitated by the present limited force, and it would certainly seem wise that permanent traffic officers (and not all men are equally qualified for this work) should be arranged for during the busy traveling season of the year. It would also seem that at many points on our highways—for instance, on Washington Square, near the Army and Navy Young Men's Christian Association—sign posts, sometimes rightly called animated men, might be used to good advantage.

Salaries and Wages.

In common with many other places, there is a general demand in Newport for an increase in the salaries and wages of our city employes. This demand is based upon the present high cost of living. It is a serious matter and demands your serious attention, and should not be acted upon without the most thorough investigation. All over the United States this question, the high cost of living, is the subject of thought and investigation, and it may be that as a result of this investigation, after the great war ends and conditions return to a normal basis, some solution may be found. Offhand, it would appear that there is more justice in the request for an increase of the pay of the day laborer than in that of the salaried officer, whose pay is assured throughout every day of the year. It is well to bear in mind that, while salaries and wages are sometimes raised, they are seldom if ever reduced.

State Legislation.

There is seldom a session of the General Assembly of this state without some legislation being enacted which affects our interests, either specially or in common with the other cities and towns of the state. Our representatives in that body are alert and watchful in all such matters and act for the best interests of the city as they see it. If however, we have a committee of representative men who would keep in touch with all such matters it would add greatly to the influence of our members in that body. Why should not Newport have a state pier or state aid along the same lines as the work of the Metropolitan Park Commission? We need a new court house in Newport. This is conceded by every one at all familiar with the situation. It has been the subject of investigation by a commission of the state, and it has been the earnest desire of your representatives in the General Assembly for years. If we had a proper legislative committee this matter might be one of the first projects that they could take up, and I feel certain that with the proper backing we might soon realize our desire, and look upon another public building of which we might all feel proud. I venture to predict that it would require less push to bring this about than pull to secure that long promised railroad station.

Newport and the Navy.

Too much stress cannot be placed upon our relations with the navy. Narragansett bay, designated by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy as the naval capital of the United States, is the chief asset we possess for our present and future prosperity and it behooves our officials and our citizens in general to bear this ever in mind. We should study our mutual interests and co-operate with the navy and its representatives in every way possible, to the end that our advantages may be published far and wide and that every man who forms a part of this, the greatest branch of our national defense, should be made to feel at home among us.

Looked at from a selfish point of view, we have only to consider the large appropriations made every year for the various branches constituting the Narragansett Bay Naval Station—the Torpedo Station, the War College, the Training Station and the Melville Station. When we add to these the appropriations made for the Engineer Department and the army posts we can seriously ask ourselves what we would do were these withdrawn from this bay. And yet it is well for us to consider that, while Narragansett bay from a physical point of view may be the ideal location for all these industries, there are other locations on the coast which can be substituted for this bay, that these other locations all have active, energetic spokesmen, and that such questions are sometimes decided not from an ideal but from a political point of view.

If then we would hold that which we already have and obtain that which we ought to have, we must do more than furnish the location. The presence of the fleet in our bay during the summer season is an attraction such as no other place on our coast can offer. The liberty parties from the vessels of that fleet put more dollars in active circulation in every branch of local industry than do all our summer excursionists combined. If then we can make the officers and enlisted men of our navy feel at home and welcome in our midst, we shall raise up such a crowd of spokesmen for our city as will more than out-weigh any political influence from other parts.

And how may this be done? We who know the personnel of the navy realize that for the most part it is composed of a class of young men, earnest, devoted to their work, and seeking to obtain an honorable place in an honorable calling. Young men they are for the most part, and as such they require when on liberty such relaxation, amusement and pleasure as are common to the young.

Newport should have an athletic field, where the men of the fleet can hold their meets, play base ball and other outdoor sports. If the base ball grounds in the Fifth ward could be purchased and an attractive athletic field laid out as an addition or extension to the present Wellington park it could be made a great addition to our present park system. Such a field should be placed at the disposal of our army and navy men, and its use permitted to others only when not needed by them. Other forms of entertainment will undoubtedly suggest themselves to an energetic committee, but the real point is to make them feel welcome and let them know how much we appreciate their presence in our midst.

City Charter.

There is widespread dissatisfaction among all classes of our citizens with many of the provisions of our present charter, especially with reference to the size and workings of our Representative Council. Biennial elections have been advocated in the past, and most of the cities and towns of the state are gradually adopting this system. Whether you would elect your mayor and Board of Aldermen for two years, it would certainly be a great improvement to elect your other salaried officers biennially and do away with the annual scramble for office. Former chief executives have on a number of occasions called your attention to various phases of this subject and suggested investigation and action. These suggestions have been set forth in the press and there the matter has been allowed to drop. As your former senator, I had the temerity to try to foist upon you certain changes which, rightly or wrongly, I believed and still believe would be an improvement in our present methods. In proposing these changes I at least had fairness enough to submit them to the electors. The answer we all know.

The Newport Improvement Association, a body of public-spirited citizens who ungrudgingly give of their time, thought and experience for what they believe to be the best interests of the city, have a draft of a new city charter which they propose to urge with all means in their power for adoption by the General Assembly and by our people. There are doubtless many good ideas embodied in that draft, as there are many which are entirely unsuited to this community.

Hence we are at present confronted with this situation: We have a charter which ought to be revised, we have a revision with a strong following back of it. What are we to do?

There are many able men who for years have devoted their entire time to the study of municipal problems. They are experts on the subject. They are not faddists, with but one pet plan for city government, from which they cannot be weaned. When called on for their advice they spend much time in becoming acquainted with the locality, its population, its area, its business, its resources, its expenditures, its needs, and its present methods, and with this knowledge and their experience they can draft a charter along the lines they consider best suited to the conditions as they find them, and better still they can give clear and convincing reasons for all their recommendations. Among such experts I have in mind one who belongs to an old and honored Newport family—one who was born here and is already familiar with our local conditions.

Would it not be a wise solution of this vexed question to seek the aid of some such unbiased, disinterested man of knowledge, one whose reward would be not alone the small compensation that the city would have to pay him, but the pride that he would feel in his work.

Many of the suggestions embodied in this brief address would be subjects taken up by such an expert—our financial problem, the central purchasing bureau, the improvement of our highways, the salaries and wages. These and many other civic problems are subjects that are constantly studied and discussed by such experts. Why not before we try another experiment get all the light we can?

But no charter of itself can make an ideal city government. It is only by the co-operation of all that the best results can be obtained. If there is friction between the different departments the wheels of government will not run true. In private corporations such a situation demands and receives immediate correction, and city corporations are no different. I therefore bespeak for this coming year an active, whole-hearted co-operation among all our departments, and to that end I pledge my support.

The first of six lectures by Professor Bliss Perry was given in the University Extension course on Thursday evening. The title of the course is "Great Americans," and Benjamin Franklin was the one discussed this week. The speaker treated his subject in a very interesting way, much humor being interspersed with the more serious phases of the lecture.

LOOKING AHEAD

If your thoughts are wandering toward a new home in the near, near future let us caution you to look well into the far, far future when the pride and satisfaction in that little home depend on the lasting qualities and genuine beauty of the things you put into it now.

Titus furniture possesses the individuality and character that make its attractiveness life long.

Dainty Dressing Tables

Unique in their effectiveness—wonderful in their utility; no bedroom is really complete without one. The long conveniently placed swinging mirror, the spacious top with its handy drawer for the toilet articles make it fill the needs as no other piece of furniture can. There are all finishes in our collection and very modestly priced.

From $12.00

A. C. TITUS CO.,

225—229 Thames St. Newport, R. I.

The Savings Bank of Newport, R. I.

Incorporated 1819.

JANUARY 20th, 1917.

Deposits made in this bank on or before January 20, 1917, commence to draw Interest from that date.

G. P. TAYLOR, Treas.

The Ætna Life Insurance Company

IS PAYING ANNUALLY OVER

FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS

TO POLICY HOLDERS

DAVID J. WHITE, Manager,

1005 Turks Head Building,

Providence, R. I.

MACKENZIE & WINSLOW, Inc.

Successors to H. L. Marsh & Co.

Hay, Grain, Feed, Salt and Poultry Supplies

ELEVATOR, MARSH STREET,

STORE, 162 BROADWAY

Telephone, Elevator, 208 Store, 181

Starley Johnson, 9, was killed and two other boys were probably fatally injured as a result of coasting accidents at Worcester, Mass.

Oliver Charles, 60, died at Haverhill, Mass., of burns he received when he accidentally set fire to his bed by overturning an oil stove.

Dr. W. E. Crockett, 83, of Boston, declares he is the world's champion all around athlete of his age, and challenges all comers to meet him.

Captain Leon Robbins of the schooner John Bracewell of Machiasport, Me., was knocked overboard by a boom off Block island, R. I., and drowned.

Allen B. Emery, chairman of the Boston Billy Sunday campaign committee, made it known that the cost of the Sunday revival in Boston will total $90,000.

Frank H. Allen, 45, purchasing agent of a machine company, was drowned at Worcester, Mass., when he skated into an air-hole on Lake Quinsigamond.

Mrs. Richard O. Cheney, who, because of her many local benefactions, had become known as the Santa Claus of Manchester's poor, died at Manchester, Conn.

"Meet me at Barney's."

Take some of the money you have for Christmas and buy a VICTROLA.

BARNEY'S Music Store.

140 Thames Street

Boys Accused of Murder

Providence, Jan. 3.—The murder of John Magnall, a grocer, who was shot down in his store, is charged against James Turbett and George J. Smith, 16 and 17 years of age, respectively.

New York's Big Gold Receipts

New York, Jan. 3.—Gold imported into this city from all sources during the year 1916 reached a total of $608,600,000, according to Chairman Jay of the federal reserve bank.

Nineteen out of the twenty-two persons arrested for being present at a cocking main at Seekonk, Mass., pleaded guilty and were fined $10 each. Two failed to appear.

Levi H. Elwell, a member of the Amherst college faculty for the past thirty-nine years and a recognized authority in philology, died at Amherst, Mass., in his 63d year.

Melancholy because she had to spend her Christmas in her boarding place at Waltham, Mass., Miss Grace Wood, 21, whose home is in Kennebunkport, Me., committed suicide.

Leap year, or something equally effective, increased by 598 this year over last year the number of marriage licenses issued at Boston city hall. The total number was 10,123.

Frank A. Palmer, treasurer of the Golden Star Mining company, charged with using the mails in a scheme to defraud, was held at Boston to await the action of the federal grand jury. Bail of $2500 was furnished.

Because her husband kept running away and because he gave her only $20 in nine years Mrs. Bertha M. Atwater secured a divorce at Portland, Me., from Ralph S. Atwater. She will also receive $7 a week alimony.

An increase of $8,861,946 in the total valuation of all classes of property in cities, towns and plantations in Maine over last year was shown in the annual report of the board of state assessors. The total is $456,567,068.

Mrs. Emily B. Shrizzne, widow of Peter Sprizzne of Quincy, Mass., was awarded a verdict of $6000 by a jury. She sued the Standard Oil company for the injuries and death of her husband, who was run down by a truck belonging to the oil company.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, Sc. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Newport, R. I., October 18th, A. D. 1916.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number 1812 issued out of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport, on the seventeenth day of October, A. D. 1916, and returnable to the said Court January 17th, A. D. 1917, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the third day of October, A. D. 1916, in favor of T. Fred Knoll of Newport, plaintiff, and against Thomas Dowd, of Newport, in said County, defendant, I have this day at 50 minutes past 3 o'clock P. M. levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendant, Thomas Dowd, had on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1916, at 30 minutes past 1 o'clock P. M., (the time of the attachment on the original writ), in and to two certain lots or parcels of land with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded:—

First parcel: Easterly on Marchant street 60 feet, southerly on Connection street 78.9-12 feet, westerly on land now or formerly of George T. Douglas 60 feet and northerly on land now or formerly of John A. C. Stacy 80 feet.

Second parcel: Easterly on Marchant street 25 feet, southerly on land of the heirs of John Dowd, deceased, 80 feet, westerly on land now or formerly of George and Elizabet Douglass 25 feet, and northerly on land now or formerly of John A. Norman 80 feet. Be all of the said measurements more or less or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on real estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office, in said City of Newport in said County of Newport, on the 22nd day of January, A. D. 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

FRANK P. KING,
Deputy Sheriff.

12-30-1w

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the National Exchange Bank, for the election of Directors, and such other business that may legally come before the meeting, will be held Tuesday, January 9, 1917, at 3 o'clock p. m.

GEORGE H. PROUD,
Secretary.

12-23-3w

NEWPORT GAS CO.,

187 Thames Street,

STOCKHOLDER'S MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Newport Gas Light Co. will be held in the office of the Company on Monday, Jan. 8, 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m.

A. K. QUINN, Treas.

Newport, R. I., Dec. 27, 1916—12-30-2w

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., December 13th, 1916.

Estate of John B. Dunn.

CHARLES H. MITCHELL, Administrator of the estate of John B. Dunn, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, presents his first and final account with the estate of said deceased, for allowance, and prays that an order of distribution may be entered distributing the balance which may be found in his hands as administrator among the widow and heirs at law of said deceased, and the same is received and referred to the sixth day of January, at 1 o'clock p. m., at the Probate Court Room, in said New Shoreham for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN,
Clerk.

12-23-3w

Probate Court of the City of Newport, December 18th, 1916.

Estate of Dennis Corridon.

MAX LEVY, Administrator of the estate of Dennis Corridon, late of said Newport, deceased, presents his first and final account with the estate of said deceased, for allowance, which account shows distribution among the heirs-at-law; and the same is received and referred to the eighth day of January next, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room, in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,
Clerk.

12-23-3w

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, December 13th, 1916.

Estate of Matilda Rose.

DAVID R. ROSE, Administrator of the estate of Matilda Rose, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, presents his first and final account with the estate of said deceased, for allowance, which account contains a credit of the sale of real estate; and the same is received and referred to the sixth day of January, 1917, at 1 o'clock p. m., at the Probate Court Room, in said New Shoreham, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN,
Clerk.

12-23-3w

Do You Want Cash For Your Farm Property?

If so, write to

Farmers & Traders' Bureau,

12-30-1w B, 78 Jamestown, N. Y.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, December 26th, 1916.

PETITION of Bernard Richards and wife for adoption of Edith Cohen, and for change of name.

A Petition in writing in the words following, viz:

To the Honorable the Probate Court of the City of Newport.

Estate Edith Cohen.

RESPECTFULLY represents Bernard Richards of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, and Augusta Richards his wife, that they are desirous of adopting Edith Cohen, a female child of William Cohen and of Rose Cohen late of the City of Brooklyn, State of New York, ... which said child was born on the 27th day of December, 1907.

Wherefore they pray for leave to adopt said child, and that her name may be changed to that of Edith Cohen Richards.

BERNARD RICHARDS,
AUGUSTA RICHARDS.

Is this day presented to this Court and the same is received and referred to the Twenty-ninth day of January next at ten o'clock, a. m., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that a copy of said petition, with a copy of this order thereon, be published once a week, for three successive weeks, in the Newport Mercury, the last publication to be at least four weeks before said Twenty-ninth day of January 1917.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,
Clerk.

12-30-3w

RHODE ISLAND STATE COLLEGE,

KINGSTON, R. I.

Six Weeks Course in POULTRY KEEPING

Jan. 2 to Feb. 10, 1917.

The course will consist of actual practice by the students in feeding and caring for laying hens, operating incubators and brooders, feeding young chicks, killing, dressing and capponizing, preparing and conditioning fowls for exhibition, judging and selecting birds for breeding and egg production. Write for circular.

Farmers' Week Feb. 19, 20, 21 and 22.

Program Announced Later.

12-30-1w

Newport National Bank.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of directors and for the transaction of any business that may be presented will be held January 9, 1917, at 3.30 o'clock p. m.

12-30-3w H. C. STEVENS, JR., Cashier.

Winter Shoes

STRONG SHOES

of substantial weight for

Winter Wear

Many styles for men, women, boys and girls.

Rubbers, Arctics and rubber boots in all sizes, for wet weather.

Let us fill your footwear orders.

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WE STILL SELL

Garden Seeds

OF ALL KINDS,

FLOUR,

GRAIN,

ETC.

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162 Broadway Newport.

Formerly Occupied By H. L. Marsh & Co.

Commonwealth Hotel

(Incorporated)

Opposite State House, Boston, Mass.

Offers rooms with hot and cold water for $1.00 per day; which includes free use of public shower baths. Nothing to equal this in New England. Rooms with private bath for $1.50 per day; suites of two rooms and bath for $4.00 per day.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

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STORER F. CRAFTS, Genr. Mgr.